The New-York Times.

VOL. XX......NO. 6015.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1871.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN TROUBLES.

Progress of the French Army in the Eastern District.

Towns Evacuated by the Prussians as the French Advance.

Another Unsuccessful German Assault on Belfort.

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THE WAR IN FRANCE.

Another Unsuccessful German Assault on Belfort—Towns Evacuated Before the French Advance—The Army of Bordeaux Marching to Aid Paris—Its Ranks Rapidly Filled Up with Peasants.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A dispatch from Besançon reports that another unsuccessful assault has been made by the Germans on the fortifications of Belfort, in which the besiegers lost 1,400 in killed and wounded.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 31.—The towns of Aucres, Gray, and Vesoul have been evacuated by the Prussians, before the advance of the French under the orders of Gens. BRESSOLLES, BREMES and GARIBALDI.

The Army of Bordeaux is to march directly on Paris. As the French advance, the inhabitants hasten to join the ranks, and thus the army increases rapidly in numbers. The smaller towns now resist the enemy, as in the case of Tours, which, in consequence of the combat at Monnae, was not occupied by the Germans. At Argent and Cog the Prussians were repulsed by the population.

Terrible Sufferings of German Wounded from Cold—Fifty-six Carriage Loads Frozen to Death—The German Soldiers Tired of the War.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The intensely cold weather causes fearful mortality among the German wounded. Nearly all the occupants of fifty-six carriages filled with soldiers wounded at the assault upon Belfort on the 21st December, were frozen to death before the train reached Chatenois.

A dispatch from Arras brings a report that the German soldiers on the march to the north of France openly declare themselves tired of the war.

The German authorities at Versailles accuse the French of paying 750 francs to each French officer escaping from captivity, and breaking his parole.

Another English Collier Seized and Sunk in the Seine—Work of French Privateers.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A dispatch from Havre says the Germans captured another English collier at Rouen, on Saturday last, and sunk the vessel in the Seine.

A French iron-clad was seen off Roche's Point, Ireland, today.

Advices from Cochin China announce that many German prizes have been taken into the French port of Saigon.

Paris—Shells Thrown into the Northern Part of the City—Losses of Gen. Ducrot's Army in the Recent Sorties—A Reorganization of the Army of Paris Necessary—The Morale of the City.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Advices from Paris to the 29th inst. state that shells have been thrown into the north part of the city from Raincy—7,000 yards' range.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The Government, considering the difficulties they have had to contend with, have effected apparent impossibilities. Nearly everywhere work had been suspended, but since the Republic has been proclaimed, subsistence, clothing, &c., have been provided for the multitude, and the destitute inhabitants and refugees in the outskirts cared for.

The losses sustained by Gen. DUCROT'S army in the late sorties were so great as to render it necessary to reconstitute the Army of Paris. Gen. BLANCHARD'S division has been broken up. Gen. DE MALROY'S division has been transferred to the Third Army, under Gen. VINOY. Both Generals still hold important commands. Gen. BLANCHARD is reported to be brave, determined and prudent. Although admiring the dash and heroism of DUCROT, he and his brother officers fear the final result of the struggle will be unsuccessful if this system of fighting is continued. They favor the adoption of the wily tactics of the Prussians.

A dispute is said to have arisen between the Governor of Paris and the members of the Government, but no serious consequences are antisipated. All are actuated by a desire to save the country, whatever may be the fate of Paris. The resignation, courage, heroic exertions and extraordinarily good order of the inhabitants form one of the brightest pages in the history of France.

Out of forty-seven Sisters of Charity attending the small-pox hospital, eleven have died.

New-Year's Gift of Frenchmen in California to France—One Hundred Thousand Francs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Yesterday the following dispatch was sent to GAMBETTA:

"As a New-Year's gift to France, the Frenchmen of California send 100,000 francs for the national defence. Vive la France! Vive la République! From the Central Committee of California."

Mr. G. TOUCHARD received, today, an enthusiastic reply from GAMBETTA.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Russia and America—The Glasgow Steamer Lima Disabled—Victor Emmanuel and His Ministers off for Rome—Prim's Condition.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The *Post's* Moscow correspondence says the belief in an alliance between the United States and Russia in case of a war is becoming all but universal.

The *Lima*, from Glasgow for New-York, ran upon the wreck of the *Antilles* in the Clyde, and was obliged to put back to have her bottom examined.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Dec. 31.—King VICTOR EMMANUEL and the principal Ministers of the Italian Cabinet have gone to Rome.

SPAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A dispatch from Madrid, Thursday evening, says Gen. PRIM is much better, and that his wounds evince no serious symptoms.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—The Cortes has sanctioned the issue of treasury bonds.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAM-SHIP PARTHIA.

The Cunard steam-ship *Parthia*, (new,) which left Liverpool on Dec. 17 and Queenstown on Dec. 18, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by two days than those at hand by the *City of Brooklyn*.

After various petitions forwarded to the Sultan by house proprietors and others interested in the rebuilding of Pera, permission has at last been given for commencing the re-erection of the houses burnt down in the great fire on the 5th of June last. No alteration will be made in the original lines of streets, except that here and there the houses will be put back a little.

The remains of the late ALEXANDER DUMAS were temporarily enterred at Neufville, near Dieppe, on Thursday, Dec. 15. ALEXANDER DUMAS *fils* was present, and a large gathering witnessed the ceremonies. Speeches were made at the cemetery by MM. LE BOURGEOIS and B. MASSON.

The *Etoile Belge* mentions the appearance of a new French bronze coin of the value of ten centimes; "1870" is inscribed in the centre, on one side of which are the words, "Government of the National Defense," on the other, "French Republic." On the obverse appears a magnificent balloon, with two flags and rigging. "Is this," it asks, "a new piece of money, in which the French Government has adopted a symbol which will remind future generations of the utility of balloons in besieged towns?"

The death is announced of Mr. PATRICK M'DOWELL, R. A., the eminent sculptor. Mr. MCDOWELL was born in Belfast in 1799, and at the age of twelve apprenticed to a coach-builder in Hampshire; but the bankruptcy of his master set him free, and having become acquainted with a French sculptor, he found an opportunity of improving the talent he possessed, and when he was hardly of age he set up as a sculptor on his own account. The work which fully established his fame was his figure of "A Girl Reading," which brought him an abundance of commissions, and no doubt helped to secure for him his election to the rank of an Associate of the Royal Academy. In 1846 he was elected to the full honors of a Royal Academician.

Regarding Count BISMARCK'S dukedom the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* writes: The King wishes him to accept the title of Duke of Strasbourg, or even of Lorraine, (!) while BISMARCK insists upon being called simply Count BISMARCK. I am unable to ascertain how far this rumor is founded on truth. Should it be true that such a title is in store for the German Cavour, it would be highly probable that himself objects to any territorial appendix, for it would have no meaning in German. In Germany such a territorial title indicates either property or sovereignty that justifies it; without such justification it would be somewhat ludicrous. A Duke of Magenta or a Duke of Palikao are unpalatable to the German view of territorial titles.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Russian Repudiation of the Treaty of 1856—A New Sebastopol Wanted.

Writing from St. Petersburg on Dec. 12, the correspondent of the London *Daily News* says: "It would appear that Russia has for a long time past entertained the idea of repudiating the Treaty of 1856 as soon as a favorable opportunity offered, for I learn from a perfectly reliable source that as a substitute for Sebastopol, which, of course, could not be rehabilitated as an arsenal and port for ships of war, another locality has been selected, and the works carried on there so silently and secretly ever since the year 1863 that nothing has transpired on the subject, and even here, in the northern metropolis of the Empire, the people have been kept in happy ignorance of the preparations already made in the extreme south. The site chosen for this new and important place is the town of Poti, at the mouth of the River Rion, on the eastern coast of the Black Sea, and only some few miles distant from the Turkish frontier, which separates Circassia from the Russian province of Georgia. It is close to the lake known to ancient geographers as the Palæostoma, and from its close proximity to Circassia must always be a standing menace to Turkey. A railway has already been commenced, connecting Poti with Tiflis and the Caspian Sea, down the valley of the River Kur. Though the town and the railway terminus are both on the left bank of the southern arm of the Rion, the docks and other works of the new port are being constructed on the northern side, as offering greater facilities for the object in view, and the sum expended on them till the end of last year amounted to 1,167,000 silver roubles. As, however, neither the wooden piers that were built out into the sea nor the dredging operations that have hitherto been carried on without intermission are able to keep the harbor free from the accumulation of mud and sand brought down by the Rion and deposited at its mouth, an alteration in the plan of operations has become necessary, and piers, faced with solid stone masonry and filled up with concrete, are now being pushed out into the sea to a great distance, so as to allow ships of war drawing thirty feet of water to enter and leave at all times. The width of the basin so formed is to be 3,000 feet, thus affording safety and good accommodation for a large number of vessels. It is further proposed to build a heavy dam across the Rion, which is navigable for some considerable distance into the interior, in order to prevent the sand from silting up the port in future; but in that case—as the river navigation is much made use of by the small craft of the inhabitants—it would be needful to make a lock or basin with flood-gates to admit the passage of the vessels. On the other hand, it is proposed by the engineers to utilize the Lake Palæostoma, which forms a natural basin, and it would not be difficult to cut a channel of communication through the neck of land that separates it from the Euxine, though the cost in either case is estimated at 3,000,000 roubles."

Abstract of Count Beust's Dispatch in Reply to Prince Gortschakoff.

In a special edition of the *Eastern Budget* we find the following abstract of Count BEUST'S dispatch of the 7th ultimo, in reply to the note of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF: "The dispatch begins by expressing the satisfaction of the Austro-Hungarian Government that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF'S note shows a desire for a peaceful settlement of the question of the Russian declaration relative to the Black Sea. In view of the approaching Conference, Count BEUST declines to enter into any discussion on this question, but he observes that if Prince GORTSCHAKOFF'S theory of the intimate connection between all European treaties were accepted, the consequences would be dangerous to the foundations both of international law and of popular rights. The course of time might render changes in certain cases advisable in treaty stipulations, but no such change can be admitted without a previous appeal to the Powers by whom the treaty was concluded. Austria had, it is true, recognized the advisability of making a change in the Treaty of Paris, but she at the same time expressly stated that any alteration must be effected solely on the basis of a previous understanding with the Powers. As to the alleged cold reception which, according to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, was given to the Austrian dispatch of 1867, Count BEUST observes that the dispatch to Count STACKELBERG, alluded to in the Russian note, is dated November, 1866, and could not therefore be an answer to initiative taken by Austria on the 2d of January, 1867. The dispatch concludes by strongly repudiating the Russian view that in his note of November last Count BEUST accused Russia of reopening the Eastern question. He merely pointed out that the Russian declaration might cause a lively agitation and possible complications in the East. Austria will enter the conference without deciding beforehand as to the course which should be adopted. Her sole wish is to maintain peace in the East, and to settle the points at issue without impairing the other guarantees.

TOPICS OF THE WAR.

Reinforcements for and Condition of the Prussian Army.

Even the oldest landwehr-men have now, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News*, been called out—those who entered the army in 1853. Some of them, who were then twenty-three years old, having availed themselves, and having been permitted to do so, of the extreme term accorded by the law, have reached the maximum of forty years of age. This extraordinary levy, which permits the formation of four more divisions of landwehr, has a very particular object. The men are to be the future garrison of Paris, partly, too, of Metz and of Strasbourg, where they will take the place of the present garrisons. By this means two more army corps will be set free, after the surrender of Paris, for further operations that might become necessary. It is, however, presumed that these operations will not extend beyond what is necessary to complete the occupation of France as far as the Loire, the Saône and the Rhone, and to clear that part of the country from every vestige of French forces. Nothing is lacking for the outfit of the new armaments, neither muskets, guns nor swords, which will partly be provided out of the enormous booty of French arms. Toward the middle of January the newly-drilled recruits will proceed to France, to take the place of such of the reserves as have completed their service in the standing army and may now return with leave for some time, afterward to pass over to the landwehr, garrisoning the fortresses at home and watching the French prisoners. The numerous cart-drivers, which the counties (Kreise) have had to furnish to the army, will likewise be supplanted by a new set. Volunteer drivers are also engaged. They will receive while in Germany 16 shillings a day, without lodging and food, and when in France 14 shillings, with lodging and food. The Royal Saxon Artillery, which hitherto has been left at home alone, is now likewise making off to France.

New Rumors Regarding the Chances of a Bombardment.

The correspondent of the *Daily News*, at the head-quarters of the Crown Prince of Saxony, writes from Margency on the 11th of December:

"Will there be, after all, any necessity for a bombardment? Paris may not be utterly mad—not maniacal enough to cling to a hopeless resistance, after the dissipation of expectations which must have been formed in a very sanguine spirit. If Paris will tardily listen to reason, now that the Armies of the Loire, of the West, and of the North are practically annihilated, it is possible that an opportunity will offer for a termination of the siege on terms to which she may without derogation submit. She has made her effort, and failed. That that effort has been worthy of her, nobody acquainted with the circumstances will deny. Will she now be still more worthy of herself, and bow with grace to the inevitable? If so, there is reason to hope that, as regards this vicinity at least, the war may speedily terminate. It is reported that Count BISMARCK is prepared to transmit, if, indeed, he has not already transmitted, an ultimatum to the authorities in Paris, offering terms for acceptance within a week. These terms, if their nature is correctly stated, are such as Paris need not be ashamed to accept. Her citizens are to be spared requisitions. No troops will be billeted upon them. The thousand and one objects of fine art in the Queen of Cities will be scrupulously respected. The officers of the army will be treated with the fullest consideration. There are other items in the proposed ultimatum of a decidedly tempting character, according to the rumor I have heard, which, in the absence of confirmation as to its authenticity, need not be further alluded to. It may, however, be assumed that the rejection of such an ultimatum, if tendered, will be followed, when events shall have taken their natural course, and Paris shall have been forced to a capitulation, by the rigorous enforcement of those exactions from which a present cession would give immunity.

Value of Versailles News.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, of Dec. 16, says that it has more than once had to caution its readers that the letters from English correspondents at Versailles represents, as a rule, an exclusively German view of affairs. The correspondents are carefully prevented from seeing anything which the Germans do not care to have published, and are further restrained from disclosing even such limited information as they can pick up, if it does not exactly suit the authorities to have it known. The correspondent of the *Telegraph* makes the following candid confession on the subject: "The English correspondents at Versailles are virtually condemned, much against their wills, to occupy the positions of sinecurists, with the additional *désagrément* that their sinecures are, for a variety of reasons, made as disagreeable as they well can be. The intelligence which it is their duty to communicate to the public is of two sorts—military and political. With regard to many matters of interest, coming under the former catagory, with which they may be acquainted, their lips are necessarily sealed—or, to use a figure more suitable to their immediate functions, their hands are phralyzed; while, as to reporting anything seen in the neighborhood of Paris during the last four days, the dense white fogs that punctually wrap up this part of the world in their damp folds from morning till night, and night till morning, take very good care that they shall have no opportunity of exercising their eyesight upon anything that exists or takes place at a distance of more than fifty yards. So far as the political part of our information is concerned, the correspondents are, as a rule, worse off than, say, the editors of Italian or Spanish newspapers in their native climes. Versailles is cut off from humanity with respect to news, save for a few thin wires that discharge their meagre budgets of *faits accomplis*, negotiations and intrigues into the penetralia denizened by the royal staffs, who being in absolute possession of a monopoly, are as sublimely uncommunicative about tidings that the readers of your telegrams are probably made acquainted with even before they reach the telegraphic bureau of Versailles, as they are about incidents of local importance for the concealment of which there is not the least motive save the North German military consigne of reticence at all hazards."

NAPOLEON.

Fresh Utterances of the Captive of Wilhelmshoehe.

A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, writing on the 12th ult., says: "The Emperor enjoys perfect health, and daily takes an airing on foot or horseback. There have been no arrivals of late at the castle. All reports about a second visit of the Empress, and her presence here, are incorrect. On Friday, during a walk through the park with several gentlemen of his suite, the Emperor spoke freely on the chances of his restoration. 'It would be well,' he said, 'if it were publicly understood that I never intend to remount the throne on the strength of a military *pronunciamiento*—by the aid of the soldiery, just as little as by that of Prussia. I am the sole Sovereign who governs, next to the grace of God, by the will of the people; and I shall never be unfaithful to the origin of my authority. The whole people, which has four times approved of my election, must recall me by its deliberate votes, else I shall never return to France. The army possesses no more right to place me on the throne than had the lawyers and loafers to push me from it. The French people, whose Sovereign I am, has the sole decision.' The Emperor related that, shortly after the *plebiscite* of May, 1870, the Minister of War showed him a list containing the names of several hundred officers who secretly—in a few cases almost openly—had engaged in agitations favorable to the Orleans dynasty. Being asked again by the Minister what steps should be taken, the Emperor replied, 'None whatever.' 'Thus,' said NAPOLEON, 'the officers who publish the present protest do not deserve to be charged with having turned anti-Bonapartists on account of the ill-success of our arms.' This correspondent professes to have been informed, on the best authority, that for the last ten years a conspiracy has existed for the object of flooding the French Army with officers of Orleanist sympathies. This statement, if true, carries out the views expressed by the Emperor."

The Ex-Emperor's Last Bargain With Italy.

The Roman Catholic *Tablet* publishes the following curious story: "What are called the Orti Farnesiani (Farnese Gardens), including the ancient Palace of the CÆSARS, occupy the greater part of the Palatine Hill, and were heretofore the private property of PAUL III., who was a Farnese, and who made an admirable collection of ancient statues and other valuable pieces of sculptured marble obtained from the ruins. These gardens passed with the Farnese inheritance into the possession of the Kings of Naples. In course of excavations made there the ancient Palace of the CÆSARS was discovered, with many precious remains of antiquity; in particular, two apartments with the walls beautifully ornamented, and supposed to have been the baths of LIVIA, the wife of AUGUSTUS CÆSAR. FRANCIS II. ceded these gardens to NAPOLEON III. in 1860, who ordered new excavations, which were rewarded by fresh discoveries. The Palatine Hill is, in fact, rich in buried treasures, having been, as it were, the cradle of ancient Rome, and having, under both the Republic and the Empire, constituted the most noble and dignified quarter of the city. These Gardens were highly valued by the Emperor, who used to spend upon the excavations 50,000 lire annually. However, wanting money, we suppose, he has commissioned the Senator, Count ARESE, to negotiate the sale of the Orti Farnesiani, and SELLA has stipulated to buy them for 650,000 lire. The contract was signed on the 2d December, the eighteenth anniversary of the *coup d'état*."

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

English Opinion of Mr. Reverdy Johnson's Views—The Contention "Premature."

A leader in the London *Times*, of Dec. 17, dealing with Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON'S letter on the *Alabama* question, ends thus: "The contention that has arisen in America is interesting from a legal point of view, but, as we have said, it is *entirely premature*. We have never admitted ourselves liable for the destruction caused by the *Alabama*. We have always demurred to the proposition that international law imposed upon us the duty of stopping such a ship as the *Alabama* was at the time she sailed; and if on this point of law we are wrong, we still believe that we cannot be proved guilty of such a degree of negligence as would make us responsible for the mischief done by her. Some strange misconceptions seem to have arisen in the United States as to the extent to which we have gone in meeting the complaints that have been made, and it is desirable they should be removed. A careful perusal of Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON'S letter will show that *we have never acknowledged any liability*. He says, indeed, that 'the public sentiment' exhibited during his visits by invitation to all the large towns of England and Scotland obviously favored the payment of the *Alabama* losses, and there was no doubt some ground for receiving this impression. It is plainly for our interest that the doctrine should be established, novel as we believe it to be in international law, that a ship capable of being converted into a ship of war may not be allowed to sail out of a neutral port without a violation of neutrality, and in the amended Foreign Enlistment act of last session more stringent provisions were enacted to restrain the fitting out of such vessels. But *there is an immense gap between this and the admission of liability in respect of the Alabama*. What, indeed, have we admitted? When Lord RUSSELL was Foreign Minister he refused to acknowledge that there was any case for arbitration, so clear was his opinion of the innocence of the English Government. Lord STANLEY, his successor, was willing to refer the question of the *Alabama* to the judgment of an arbitrator, but refused to allow the question of the recognition of the belligerent status of the South to be included in the reference. He held, as President GRANT has since fully admitted, that this was a matter for the uncontrolled discretion of neutrals; but so great was his desire to settle the dispute that he subsequently signed the convention, afterward adopted by Lord CLARENDON, which did, in fact, involve the submission of this point also to the impartial judgment of an arbitrator. That convention, happily, perhaps, for our honor, was rejected by the Senate; but we have ever since remained, and still remain, ready to go before a proper tribunal to have the case of our negligence and consequent liability in the matter of the *Alabama* considered and determined.

MILITARY ENGLAND.

The National Defense—Timely Critiques of an English General.

The Royal Artillery Institution at Woolwich has been the scene of a remarkable gathering, some 200 well-known officers of the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, including several Generals, having assembled from the various military stations to hear Col. CHESNEY, C. B., R. E., describe the "Reform of Prussian Tactics," illustrated by movements in the present war. Gen. EARDLEY WILMOT presided, and Col. CHESNEY delivered a very able lecture, in the course of which he traced the military history of Prussia, and dwelt upon the advantages which had followed the active study of military science by the officers of her army. In the concluding part of his discourse the gallant lecturer expressed an earnest hope that no brigadier would ever again be appointed to the command of troops unless he possessed a thorough knowledge of artillery, and be also urged that in our qurrels we should not, in the words of SHAKESPEARE, allow our enemies to "seek the lion in his den," but we should "meet displeasure from our door," and "grapple with him ere he come so nigh;" in other words, that we should fight our battles on our enemies' land. Gen. EARDLEY WILMOT, in speaking afterward on the subject of the national defense, said with regard to organization for this purpose, England seemed to be one of the most wretched countries in the world, for if we were about to consider the subject of organization of our forces we looked to see what other countries were doing, as if for a model for ourselves. We had not a man to rise among us who could take into consideration the natural features of our country, its special wants, consider the subject of a national organization in connection with the national character, or how the national defensive forces should be brought into one focus. The army felt that the responsibility for the defense of the nation should not devolve solely upon the service, but that the service should be brought into connection with the nation, so that the soldier, on being a soldier, should not cease to be an Englishman. [Cheers.] What was wanted was, that after due investigation some scheme should be brought before the country for combining together the army, militia and volunteers, in such a manner as was suited to the genius and character of the nation, and the one should be intimately connected with the other. He pointed to the case of Switzerland being able to send to her frontiers 40,000 men on the first rumor of war, and he spoke of her ability to send out 200,000 men; but he questioned if a country which esteemed itself one of the greatest in Europe could do this in anything like the same time. He urged that a system could be brought into work, which would give us an organization without interfering with the industry of the nation. We do not want to adopt the Prussian system, but we want something suited to our character as a mercantile nation, and he spoke as being proud of that mercantile character. In conclusion, he urged the younger officers before him to make their service a worthy one by pressing on studies—to make themselves acquainted with what was being done elsewhere, and not to rest there, but to take up and press forward any steps they might consider necessary for the good of their country, and thus they would make it impossible for any Government to leave the defense of the nation in any but a sound position. He denied that the army officers were conservative in the meaning of being opposed to all changes, but they were certainly opposed, he said, to the introduction of what was bad. Gen. Sir E. L. SIMMONS, K. C. B., R. E., Governor of the Royal Military Academy, also urged the value of educated officers, and pointed out the necessity which exists for officers giving a hearty study to the details of their profession.

The Boston Book Trade in 1870.

From the Boston Advertiser, Dec. 31.

The publishers and book-sellers of Boston have found every reason to be satisfied with the business of 1870. The trade done has been almost to a dollar the same in amount as in the previous twelvemonth; and the balance of profit has been quite as good, though more volumes have been sold to bring in the same money. This indicates a popular preference for cheaper and less elaborate books; and, in general terms, it may be said that the very costly volumes have had a hard time of it, even in the most liberal days of the holiday season. There has been, however, a tendency to buy extensively complete sets of standard books, which speaks well for the public taste. There is more than ever, on the part of retail buyers, an inclination to concentrate their purchases in the three or four last months of the year, which makes manufacturing more of a risk to the publisher than if the season were more diffused, but with experience and shrewdness the demand can be calculated on with a tolerable approach to confidence. We are inclined to think that the proportion of juvenile books continues still to grow, and the proportion of orders from the West has somewhat fallen off this year; but these changes are so slight that they are not to be reckoned as of great significance, and the general report is that of an encouragingly uniform and steady trade, with a wholesome caution on the part of buyers which points to a healthy condition of affairs.

We have not at our command statistics upon which to base positive assertions upon this point; but we have no doubt that the proportion of the book-trade to the other business done is greater in Boston than in any other American city. The profitable specialty of school-books is not so prominent a feature here as in New-York; and Philadelphia and New-York have their peculiar places to fill. The business of book-jobbing has grown into very great dimensions. The department of periodicals has become an important part of the book-trade; and here the leading Boston enterprises, although they meet much more competition now than five or six years ago, are all prospering to the satisfaction of their owners. And on the whole the Boston book people look back upon 1870 with no complaint to make, and enter 1871 with cheerful hopes and extensive preparations to please the public and profit their own pockets.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

WASHINGTON.

Mrs. Belknap's Funeral—Fatal Injuries by Fire—Marriages and Divorces—"Caveated" Bonds—Weekly Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The pall-bearers at the funeral of Mrs. Secretary BELKNAP, tomorrow afternoon, will be Secretary Fish, Postmaster-General Creswell, Judge S. F. Miller, of the Supreme Court; Gen. Horace Porter, C. P. Marsh, Esq., of New-York; Gen. Michler, Secretary Robeson, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Ricketts, Wm. S. Huntington, Esq., Commodore Alden, and Gen. E. W. Rice, of Iowa.

DEATH BY FIRE.

At a fire in the northern part of this city, today, Mrs. ANN BASS, aged seventy-nine years, who was in the room in which the fire originated, was so badly burned that she died. The house was only slightly damaged.

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES.

Fourteen hundred and eighty-three marriage licenses were issued in the District of Columbia during the year 1870. Forty-three divorce cases were filed during the same period. Eighteen divorces were granted; five dismissed, and the remainder are pending.

"CAVEATED" BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular, giving the numbers and denominations of many registered bonds caveated on the books of the Department at this date. The bonds are from $50 to $5,000 each, and aggregate $502,000.

INTEREST ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

The accrued interest on the Pacific Railroad bonds, to January, amounts to over $8,000,000.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The following is an official statement covering the transactions of the past week:

Receipts of fractional currency	$445,500
Shipments of notes	1,867,000
Shipments of fractional currency	760,000
Held as security for national bank circulation	343,288,700
Held for deposits of public moneys	15,819,500
Mutilated currency burned	241,870
Total amount burned to date	35,662,438
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed	249,520
Total amount issued therefor	33,686,615
Circulation outstanding at this date	304,956,849
Receipts of internal revenue for the month ending today	9,510,175
(As against $11 719,643 for December, 1869.)	
Receipts for the fiscal year to date	83,113,320
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed	477,100

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Quotations of Mining Stocks—Money and Merchandise for Japan—A Murder in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Stocks are dull and unsettled. Hidden Treasure, $6; Crown Point, $16; Spring Valley Water, $69; Elmore, $10 25; Seg Belcher, $3 50; Belcher, $6; Yellow Jacket, $47 62; Golden Chariot, $66; Savage, $50 25; Imperial, $19 25; Overman, $3 50; Gould & Curry, $44; Kentuck, $35; Chollar, $74 25; Hale & Norcross, $105; Meadow Valley, $26 50; Eureka Consolidated, $15 75; Ophir, $4 50.... The steam-ship *Japan*, for China today, carried supplies of fresh and salt provisions for Midway Islands. The United States steamer *Saranac* left Honolulu for Midway Islands, and thence for San Francisco four months ago, and much anxiety is felt concerning her fate. The steamer *Japan* will endeavor to ascertain what has become of the *Saranac*. It is feared that scurvey has broken out at Midway Islands, or that the *Saranac* is lost. The *Japan* also carried $247,000 in treasure and $83,000 worth of merchandise, including 400 barrels of flour.... EDWARD MURPHY, a painter, was shot through the head and killed by JACK GUNN, a gambler, at the California House, on Pine-street, this afternoon. A Mrs. WELLS, said to be GUNN'S mistress, was involved in the quarrel. GUNN was arrested.

THE EAST.

Solvency of Oakes Ames—Valedictory of the Mayor of Boston—Scarcity of Water at Lowel, Mass.—Condition of the Cotton Mills.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—The Boston *Journal*, in an article on the suspension of the Ames Plow Company, and the solvency of Hon. OAKES AMES, says: "There is no doubt that in a few months Mr. AMES will be able not only to sustain himself and come out of this trial with a large fortune, but he will, without causing the loss of a dollar to any one, carry to a successful termination those projects which his energy and enterprise have induced him to participate in.... Mayor SHURTLIFF delivered his valedictory address at the final meeting of the Board of Aldermen today, after three years' service in the Mayoralty chair. The new City Government will be inaugurated Monday.... The Woman Suffrage Fair, held the present week, will net about $5,000.... WM. CLEVELAND, resident of Andover, Mass., where he recently moved from Providence, threw himself headforemost into a well. Cause—insanity from pecuniary losses.

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 31.—The Merrimack River is very low, and causes some anxiety for the manufacturers as to the Winter supply. The flow of water is less than at any time since 1807, and the reservoirs are exhausted. The utmost economy in the use of water is enjoined on the corporation by the agents of the Power Company. The closing of the past six months' accounts in many of the cotton mills of this city, Manchester, Lewiston and other places, are said to show a better condition than was anticipated. Ice in the river is about nine inches thick, and cutting will begin on Monday.

RUTLAND, Vt., Dec. 30.—EDWIN HAMMOND, a famous American sheep-breeder, died this morning, at his residence at Middlebury, at the age of seventy years. The funeral will take place on Monday.

THE SOUTH.

The Weather Moderating—Henry Clay's Birthplace Burned—Increased Prosperity at Richmond—Metairie Races.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 31.—The weather has greatly moderated this morning, and the ice, which extended thirty-six miles down the river, is being broken up by the ice-boats today.... The house in which HENRY CLAY was born, near Ashland, Hanover County, was destroyed by fire yesterday. It was more than a century old.... The steamer *Ellie Knight*, from Baltimore, got through the ice to her wharf this evening.... The weather to-night is like Spring.... The statistics of the city for the year show increased prosperity over last year. The manufactures have increased $5,000,000.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—The entries for the two and three-year-old stakes for the Spring meeting at the Metairie Course, will close on the 1st of January. Besides the stakes, $15,000 in purses will be given. The entrance will be free. The thermometer, today, indicated 64°.

Destructive Fire at Navasoto, Texas—Sixteen Buildings Burned—Violation of Revenue Laws at Galveston—Death of a Rabbi.

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 31.—A destructive fire occurred at Navasoto, Texas, this morning. Sixteen buildings were consumed. The sufferers are E. Johnson, B. Goodman, J. W. Peterson, G. Coburg, Fox & Black, H. D. Patrick, H. Levy, Wallack, Cohen & Wilson, H. K. White & Co., Arnold Bridge & Co., A. Levington, J. W. Hageman, J. Etter & Montgomery, J. P. Shaffer, Storey & Stratton, Smith & Powell, B. F. Rucker and the Masonic Hall. The entire loss is estimated at $100,000, the half of which is covered by insurance.... The bark *Sarah Douglas* has been seized by the Collector of the Port for violation of the United States Revenue law, in loading without a permit. She now lies under the guns of a revenue cutter.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 31.—Rev. SIMON TUCK, a Hebrew rabbi, in charge of the Reformed Temple, died suddenly at his residence last night of heart disease. He had just delivered a lecture at the temple.

THE WEST.

Fires of a Year at St. Louis—Real Estate Transactions and Ship-Building of Cincinnati—Commerce of Detroit.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 31.—During the present year there have been 195 fires in St. Louis, involving losses aggregating $777,082, on which there were insurances amounting to $661,162; losses above insurances, $115,920. Four firemen were injured while in the discharge of their duties, and eleven lives were lost by fires, explosions, &c.... Mrs. CHRISTIANA KAPP, a German woman, whose husband died recently, hung herself to a bed-post on Thursday night.... Two young girls, who allege that they were brought to this city from Cincinnati, were taken from a house of prostitution yesterday and will be sent home.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 31.—The real estate transfers during the present year in this county amount to $11,750,000. There have been built here during the year 28 vessels, average tonnage, 11,658 tons; 15 barges, 8,113 tons; 9 canal-boats, 466 tons. A number of boats now building are not included in the figures.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 31.—The *Tribune's* review of the commerce of Detroit for the past year shows receipts of flour, 344,619 barrels; wheat, 2,125,473 bushels; corn, 411,038 bushels; oats, 436,018 bushels; barley, 378,027 bushels; dressed hogs, 6,616,851; hides, 5,157,760; wool, 5,592,917 pounds; cattle, 130,240; sheep, 158,366; hogs, 188,702.

Election at Detroit, Mich.—Inspection of Tobacco at Cincinnati.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 31.—A special election today for a Representative in the State Legislature from the First District of Wayne County, Detroit, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of HENRY J. BUCKLEY, a Democrat, who was elected last November by 92 majority, resulted in the election of WM. C. FLOYD, Republican, by 425 majority.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 31.—Business will generally be suspended on Monday, which will be a legal holiday.... At an adjourned meeting of tobacco dealers, warehousemen and manufacturers of this city and Covington, to consider changes in the method of inspecting, it was determined to employ a single inspector, and F. A. PRAGUE, of Covington, was appointed. The inspector's fees are fixed at thirty cents per hogshead, and fifteen cents per box.... The Directors of the Short-Line Railroad to Dayton, will not hold their meeting until after the 25th of January.

Destructive Fire at Hoosick Falls—Loss From $30,000 to $40,000.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 31.—A very destructive fire occurred at Hoosick Falls this morning, which broke out about 4½ o'clock, in the second story of the building known as FOWLER'S block, and destroyed that block, together with BROWN'S block and dwelling, PETERS' drug-store and dwelling, and a tenement-house belonging to JOHN MASON, and occupied by Mr. MARTRATTE. The Fowler block was occupied as follows: ISAAC JOSLIN, grocery, loss about $1,000—no insurance; Miss BARRY, millinery, dress-making and fancy goods, loss small; the second story was occupied only by the Father Matthew Temperance Society; the third story was empty. The building was insured. BROWN'S block was occupied by Mr. CASEY as a fruit and confectionery store, loss $500; Mrs BENSON, millinery and fancy goods; loss small, goods mostly saved. BROWN'S dwelling in rear was occupied by himself. His furniture was saved. The Temple of Honor occupied the third story. There was no insurance upon this block. Mr. PETERS saved a large portion of his goods and furniture in a damaged condition, and Mr. MARTRATTE removed all his household goods. The Peters store was torn down to prevent the spread of the flames, and the windows, doors, &c., removed from JOHN MASON'S store and dwelling for the same purpose. The total loss will be between $30,000 and $40,000.

James Fisk, Jr., vs. The Susquehanna Railroad Company—The Case Retained in Rensselaer County.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31.—In the case of JAMES FISK against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, Judge LEARNED having heard a motion for change of venue, this morning delivered an opinion, concluding as follows:

"An order must be entered setting aside and vacating the order made at the Special Term before Mr. Justice BARNARD, on Dec. 20, staying the proceedings, with $10 costs; also an order must be entered setting aside the Chamber order made by Mr. Justice BARNARD the same day, requiring the defendants to show cause, &c., and the stay meantime, with $10 costs. The motion and these orders will be entered in Rensselaer."

The Weather on Mount Washington—A Slippery Excursion.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, Dec 31.—Observations taken at 7 o'clock P. M.: Barometer, 23.221; change, minus 123; thermometer, 6° above zero; change, plus 1°; relative humidity, 87; wind, south-west; velocity of wind, 46 miles per hour. Dense clouds on the mountain. Messrs. CLOUGH and KIMBALL went two miles down the mountain, and found traveling very dangerous, on account of the icy state of the snow, in some places sliding a distance of 100 feet before they could recover their foothold. They found the weather clear and pleasant below, and returned in safety, although much exhausted.

Philadelphia Criminals—Six Men Convicted for Illegal Voting—A Man Beaten to Death in a Drunken Row.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—CHARLES MCCULLOUGH, a policeman, convicted of repeating at the October election, was today sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of $500. Five other men, convicted of false personation and illegal voting, were sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1.... MICHAEL F. BEIRN, was beaten last night in a row at a drinking saloon, known as the "Hole in the Wall," and is now reported dead.

The Reported Mutiny in Montreal.

From the Montreal Witness, Dec. 28.

It will be remembered that on the occasion of the embarkation on board the troop-ship *Orontes*, a few weeks ago, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment at Quebec, a statement went more or less the rounds of the Press to the effect that a number of men of that regiment had used threats, and made violent demonstrations against the officers of the ship. The reason for this mutinous conduct was said to be the fact that certain women, who had been married in this country to men of the corps, but who were not on the strength of the regiment, were refused to be allowed to embark and proceed with their husbands to Bermuda. It would now appear, from a correspondence of Lieut.-Col. BAGOT, commanding the regiment, and of Capt. PERRY, commanding the *Orontes*, that nothing of the kind had occurred. Col. BAGOT says, in a letter to the editor of the Halifax *Daily Reporter & Times*: "During our stay on board the *Orontes* not a single unpleasantness of even the most trifling nature occurred." And Capt. PERRY, in a letter to Col. BAGOT, writes: "In no case has it (cordial good feeling) been more marked than in the case of the gallant Sixty-ninth Regiment, from the moment of embarkation of the baggage guard at Quebec, on the 10th of November, to the disembarkation of the regiment at this place—Bermuda."

Decrease of Chinese Immigration.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Dec. 23.

The last steamer from China brought only sixty-nine Chinese. For some time past the departures of these people from this port have been more than the arrivals. The number resident in this city is estimated to be less by 2,000 than it was a year ago; and the number in the whole State is probably not over 37,000; whereas a year or two ago it was from 40,000 to 50,000. There has been an excess of arrivals over departures for 1870, thus far, of about 7,000; but this excess has not been concentrated in San Francisco, while death and emigration to other States and Territories have reduced the total number in California considerably. It is probable that there will be no material increase in our Chinese population hereafter. The grand attraction of the surface mines is almost completely gone, the diggings remaining which Chinese can work being few and poor. The completion of the Pacific Railroad returned about 5,000 to a depressed labor market, and caused many to return to China, or emigrate to other portions of this coast. A considerable reduction in wages led to the employment of whites in many instances where Chinese had been employed before. Women and children found situations in many factories to the exclusion of Chinese. In addition to all these causes, the growing antipathy to the race, and the hard treatment to which it has often been subjected, tended to discourage their coming, and caused the Chinese companies to issue an address advising their countrymen at home to stay there. Congress and the Federal authorities, furthermore, have shown a disposition to enforce strictly the laws against cooliesm and labor contracts made abroad. Under the operation of all these causes, we may look for a material abatement of Chinese immigration, while the constant tendency to diffusion will operate to prevent any undue accumulation at one point.

CROTON WATER.

Great Winter Drouth—The River Very Low—Fears as to the Supply for this City.

For several years there has been a constant diminution of the amount of water in the Croton River and its tributaries. Although this decline has been so gradual that its progress has been imperceptible to ordinary observers, there have been others who made a habit of noting and recording it, at certain seasons of the year. It was a regular custom of the Water Commissioners to publish warning against the waste of water, with a statement of the scarcity of a supply. Occasionally large establishments using steam-engines suffer great inconvenience in obtaining sufficient water to carry on their operations. The steam fire-engines have labored under the same difficulty. It is usual to attribute these periodical embarrassments to the prevalence of the Summer drouths. But whatever may be the cause of a scarcity of water—the article of all others that should be freely and plenteously furnished in such a large City as ours—the fact is of the gravest import. Since last Spring, there has not been a full supply of Croton, and had a large conflagration occurred at certain times, and in some particular portions of the City away from the large mains, the Fire Department would have been nearly helpless from the want of water. The possibility of terrible calamities of this sort in the future is to horrible a subject to evade without the most earnest consideration. If such is the case at the present time, what is to be the prospect years hence, with the natural growth of the City—and more—if the proposed annexation of Westchester County is effected? It is estimated that all the present capacity of the Croton Aqueduct reservoirs and fountains of supply will be insufficient to meet the requirements of street sprinkling, manufacturing and other business ten years hence. Where, then, will the supply for culinary and other domestic purposes come from? The most alarming feature in the matter is that there is no new source to draw from. A TIMES reporter has made an extended trip throughout Westchester and Putnam Counties, where he has gleaned the following important facts:

Although the source of the Croton River is far away in the Fishkill Mountains, in Dutchess County, the great bulk of the water is furnished by a cluster of lakes in Putnam County. Most of these are on high ground, in the vicinity of Carmel, the county seat, and are fed by the purest of springs and running brooks. These are all leased by the Croton Acqueduct Board. The lakes are—Mahopac, China, Barrett, Gilead, Kirk and Gleneida. Each have a separate outlet into the Croton River. Last Summer these lakes were drained to their very dregs, and today scarcely overflow a hogshead per hour. The engineers have graded the outlets from two to ten feet below the natural level of the lakes. The result has been disastrous to the entire agricultural district along the line of the river, and the quality of the water. The brooks, springs and wells, that never before were known to fail, have been almost entirely exhausted. Mr. T. T. WYATT, Clerk of Putnam County, and a most reliable authority, says: "Usually we have a Spring freshet; but last season we had none. It is a long time since we have had a real old-fashioned rain-storm. For the past eighteen months we have wanted rain. We had a favorable season for grass, but no rains that have raised the springs and wells. Since the 10th of May there has been less rain than I can remember in forty-five years, and all the streams are lower now than I ever knew them to be before. This draining away our water, as the New-York City Water Commissioners have been doing, is ruinous to our country. If it is continued, one-half the value of Putnam County is destroyed."

Messrs. CHAUNCY WEEKS and TILLOTT COLE, of whom the Commissioners purchased water rights, state that Lake Gleneida has been drawn off to its lowest mark. None of these lakes are raising. At China Lake the miasma, from the exposed mud, has caused chills and fever in all the vicinity—an occurrence that was never previously known. At Gleneida Lake the bottom is exposed for rods, and were it in the Summer season, malarial fevers would prevail in the adjoining village of Carmel. Recently a meeting of citizens was held, money subscribed, and an injunction laid upon the dam; and, as an influential and prominent citizen hinted: "You will find old Put County up and in arms about this, as soon as the Legislature gets a going."

All the wells in Carmel are very low, and some of them dry; they are nearly all above the lake level, and, as it is supposed, are thus drained. A curious fact in this connection is that nearly all the underground currents tend toward the river, which, of course acts as a great suction pipe and exhausts all the springs and wells in the country. Water for domestic and barn-yard use is taken out of ponds and carried in barrels for a considerable distance. The Croton River during the last two weeks, has fallen nearly two feet. Ice of an average of ten inches prevails.

There are two branches of the Croton River. The western furnishes the most water for the aqueduct supply. Along its entire distance the same facts have been marked. All the wells are low or dry, and water is difficult to obtain. The eastern branch is the lesser in volume and length. It has the same signs of exhaustion. The water is poorer, and sends down the reddish tinge after heavy rain-storms, noticed in our pipes. Several small mill-ponds lay along its course, but have not been found available for aqueduct supplies. Although a number of other lakes and ponds have been surveyed, all have been abandoned as useless. The citizens of the towns of South East, Patterson, Pauline and Beekman give statements similar to the foregoing, in regard to the condition of their wells, springs and water courses. At Croton Falls the two forks of the river unite, and the current becomes very rapid; beyond, its force increases. This is the commencement of Westchester County. Here, and at Purdy's, Sing Sing, Bedford and other places, the same facts were represented by the residents. Elsewhere in the county, west of White Plains, in East Chester, West Chester, West Farms, Mount Vernon, New-Rochelle, Mamaroneck, Rye and Portchester, an average of four out of five wells are nearly or quite exhausted, and the people are greatly inconvenienced. Along the line of the Bronx River are several ponds, but none of them available for connection with the present system of water-works.

At the present time the supply of Croton water is exceedingly small, and even a heavy thaw would render very little benefit. The earth is frozen upon its surface, and at ten inches below is quite dry enough to require a several days rain to become saturated, even if the dry crust was penetrated. If there is no relief before Spring what serious consequences are possible.

Pistol Accidents.

Last night, as CONRAD MENTZ, aged thirty-six, of No. 156 Laurens-street, was loading a pistol to celebrate the New Year, he was severely wounded on the hand by the premature discharge of the weapon.

About 10 o'clock last night, as Sergt. RORKE, of the Fifth Ward Police, was patrolling Beach-street, near West Broadway, he was accidentally shot with a fowling-piece, loaded with buck-shot, in the hands of JULIUS KERL. Nearly all the charge entered RORKE'S right breast and arm, causing very painful but not dangerous wounds. He was properly cared for by a Police Surgeon, and KERL was arrested for examination.

Pardon of a Murderer by Gov. Hoffman.

From the Utica Observer, Dec. 30.

Gov. HOFFMAN yesterday pardoned MICHAEL HAGAN, who has been confined in Clinton Prison for nearly sixteen years, during all which time his conduct has been so exemplary that no mark of censure has ever been recorded against him. The prison authorities believe that his pardon, in view of this fact, will have a beneficial effect upon the condition and discipline of the prison. HAGAN was sent for life on a conviction of murder. He has always asserted his innocence, and the Judge who sentenced him, (Hon. JOHN W. BROWN, of Newburg,) and the District Attorney, many years ago joined in recommending an immediate pardon. The case was first brought to Gov. HOFFMAN'S attention during his annual visit to the prison, at which time he is accustomed to give personal interviews to all prisoners who desire it.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

WE ARE GROWING OLD.

We are growing old—how the thought will rise
When a glance is backward cast
On some long-remembered spot that lies
In the silence of the past!
It may be the shrine of our early vows,
Or the tomb of early tears;
But it seems like a far-off isle to us,
In the stormy sea of years.

O, wide and wild are the waves that part
Our steps from its greenness now;
And we miss the joy of many a heart,
And the light of many a brow.
For deep o'er many a stately bark
Have the whelming billows rolled,
That steered with us from that early mark—
O, friends, we are growing old,—

Old in the dimness and the dust
Of our daily toils and cares;
Old in the wrecks of love and trust,
Which our burdened memory bears.
Each form may wear to the passing gaze
The bloom of life's freshness yet,
And beams may brighten our later days
Which the morning never met.

But oh, the changes we have seen
In the far and winding way;
The graves that have in our path grown green,
And the locks that have grown gray!
The Winters still on our own may spare
The sable or the gold;
But we saw their snows upon brighter hair—
And, friends, we are growing old!

We have gained the world's cold wisdom now,
We have learned to pause and fear;
But where are the living founts whose flow
Was a joy of heart to hear?
We have won the wealth of many a clime,
And the lore of many a page:
But where is the hope that saw in time
But its boundless heritage?

Will it come again when the violet wakes,
And the woods their youth renew?
We have stood in the light of sunny brakes
When the bloom was deep and blue;
And our souls might joy in the Spring-time then,
But the joy was faint and cold;
For it never could give us the youth again
Of hearts that are growing old.

FRANCES BROWN.

LIEUTENANT DE CHASSELAY.

A STORY OF 1848.

I.

One evening of the year 1845 some excitement was caused at the Lieutenants' mess of the Fifth Hussars, in garrison at Versailles, by the announcement that, among the recruits who had joined the regiment in the morning was a certain Marquis de Chasselay, whose extravagance and follies had long been the talk of all Paris.

In most of the crack cavalry corps of the French Army there are a few young gentlemen of good family, who have enlisted as private soldiers after running through their fortunes. Their buckling on the knapsack is not considered derogatory, for the profession of arms has kept all its prestige in the land of Duguesclin and Bayard, and it is thought more honorable for a ruined spendthrift to carve his way back with a sword to the position he has lost than to turn bookmaker, jockey, or a billiard-marker.

As a rule, the noblemen-soldiers form a set apart in their regiments. They club together, amuse themselves together, and, if they have the sense to behave themselves, are never many years in winning their epaulettes.

The Marquis HENRI BEUVRON DE CHASSELAY was one of the most prodigal of all the prodigals who have ever been reduced by the pressure of necessity to take up with soldiering. He had squandered away a fortune of six million francs in five years. He had made his name famous at all the racecourses of France and all the gambling spas of Germany. He was the hero of a hundred madcap wagers and daredevil escapades. His losses, his duels, his bets, his flirtations, were as much matters of public notoriety as the current prices at the Bourse or the variations in the weather; so that harmless people, who fancied rakes existed only in books, talked of him to one another with bated breath and eyes upraised, as of a modern variety of Don Juan. His ruin had been foretold as inevitable two or three years before it happened; and, although the Marquis bore one of the finest names in the French nobility, and was known to have relatives and connections in all the highest posts of State and Church, Army and Navy, yet his enlistment as a private soldier had long seemed the only possible termination to the [illegible] life he was leading.

The officer who brought the news of the recruit's arrival to the Hussars' mess-room was a Lieutenant of the name of Bastide. He gave the thing out as a good joke, and sat down to dinner, evidently much amused at the idea that a Marquis would be obliged to pipeclay his own belt and black his own shoes, just like any other trooper.

The rest of the officers appeared to share his merriment; one sub-Lieutenant only changed color slightly on hearing the intelligence, and said to Bastide:

"Are you sure you are not mistaken? I knew the Marquis was in difficulties, but I didn't suspect it had come to this."

"Oh, perfectly certain," answered Bastide, raising his eye-glass and looking up to see who had asked the question. "I had seen Chasselay twenty times in the betting-ring at Chantilly and Longchamps, and I recognized him at once in the batch of recruits. He has not altered in the least—same head, same stoop, same air of being everywhere at his ease. One can't help admiring the fellow; he takes his fall as coolly as if it were a treat to him. But are you a friend of his, Marsan?" added the Lieutenant; "my tidings seem to have affected you——"

"I am not a friend of his," replied the young man addressed as Marsan. "We are only acquaintances; but I know him enough to like him, and I am sorry to see him in this trouble."

The dinner continued amid talk about the ruined Marquis, whose repeated eccentricities were enough to furnish conversation for a month. When dessert came on, Lieut. de Marsan, pleading an engagement, took up his sword and cap, and walked out of the hotel where the Lieutenants messed to go back to barracks. As he strode into the barrack-yard, the first thing he saw was a squad of recruits being put through their facings by a drill-sergeant. It was Summer time, the days were long, and the sergeant had availed himself of the hour when most of the soldiers are out taking an evening airing to give a little preliminary instruction to his novice troopers, who went through their movements better when there was nobody to laugh at them. "Now, then, there!" the sergeant was saying; "eyes front and attention! You, number three, bring your heels together; number two, you look as if you squinted; number seven, those round shoulders won't do; hold up your head, and stare straight in front of you."

Number seven was the Marquis. It was easy to distinguish him from his brother recruits, amid whom he seemed as a greyhound among mastiffs. He was not handsome. His complexion was sallow, his face was prematurely furrowed with the wrinkles of dissipated living, and his chest was contracted as if from weakness. Nevertheless, he had a proud, bold look, and an air of mingled intelligence and good-humor that had a charm for all judges of character. He appeared to have adapted himself thoroughly to his new circumstances. He listened to the instructions of the Sergeant with a sort of interest, performed his exercises much better than the others of his squad, and soon won the heart of the old drill-master, who had at first been inclined to resent his round shoulders as symptoms of military incapacity. The drill lasted about forty minutes, during which time Lieut. de Marsan took refuge in the guard-room, so as not to draw off the attention of the recruits. When the command "Fall out!" was given, he waited until most of the soldiers had dispersed, and then ran after the Marquis, who was going up one of the staircases to his dormitory. On hearing himself followed, the nobleman turned round, and at the sight of the Lieutenant raised his hand to his cap and saluted; but, on recognizing De Marsan, who addressed him by his name and title, he held out both hands together and smiled.

"How do you do, Marsan?" he said. "It isn't discipline shaking hands with one's officers; but there's nobody looking." And he laughed at this as gaily as a school-boy breaking rules.

"It's a great relief to me to see you in such good spirits, Marquis," replied the Lieutenant, with some emotion. "I was afraid you might be cast down after all this trouble."

"Why should I be cast down?" replied the Marquis, carelessly. "I've brought it all on myself; perhaps even I'm better off than I deserve." And saying this he looked at the bright cuffs of his new jacket, and thence straightforwardly at the Lieutenant, who scarcely knew what to make of such a frank avowal.

"Come up to my room and we'll talk over old times," added the Marquis; but correcting himself immediately, he said, with a shrug of the shoulders and a comic look of disappointment, "I forgot, I have no rooms; there are four and twenty of us in my apartment, and there are nothing but beds to sit upon."

"Come to mine," laughed the Lieutenant; "I lodge close by, and I'll ask leave till midnight for you of the officer on duty. We shall be at home, and nobody to disturb us."

Lieutenant de Marsan lodged in a small third-floor set of rooms in a boarding-house near the barracks. The Marquis bantered the Lieutenant playfully when he saw the walking-sticks and swords standing trimly in their rack; the books classed methodically on their shelves; the blotting-book on the table lying at exact right angles with the inkstand, and the chairs set all at their proper posts like sentries. "What a martinet you must be, Marsan," he said; "if I am in your company I shall be martyred on account of missing buttons, straps unbuckled, and knots unfastened. Order and I have never been able to get on with each other; we have been on cool terms ever since I can remember."

The Lieutenant, while listening to his friend, was searching in the cupboard for the materials of hospitality. He produced successively a box of cigars, a bottle of cognac, a sugar-basin, two lemons, and a kettle with a spirit-lamp. It took only a few minutes to concoct what Frenchmen call "un grog," and the fumes of the beverage having thawed all that remained of mutual shyness, the officer and the hussar were soon plunged deep in intimate conversation.

Nothing could bring the Marquis to acknowledge that anybody but himself had been concerned in his ruin.

There was a rumor in Paris that the Marquis's lawyer, who had been chief trustee to the estate during his minority, and chief steward of it afterward, had been the principal agent of M. de Chasselay's ruin. It was said that he had done his best to encourage the young nobleman's extravagance by misrepresenting to him the extent of his fortune, and by driving him first to mortgage, and then to part with his estates one after the other. There were ugly reports, too, as to the way in which the sale of the property had been effected. There had been no public auctions. The whole transaction had been carried on in private between the unwary Marquis and his wily adviser. From chance remarks thrown out by the former it had been gathered that he had sold his estates for about a fifth of their real value; and the general opinion was that the property had not only fallen into the hands of the lawyer, but that the latter—a very long-headed and unscrupulous Alsatian named Fischer—had bought the whole heritage with money already plundered from the Marquis. After turning all this over in his mind, the Lieutenant knocked a long white ash from his cigar, and said kindly, "Whatever or whoever may have been the cause of your ruin, Chasselay, you bear your vicissitudes like a man, and deserve to succeed in the new life you are going to try. But, tell me, why have you chosen the army, of all careers in the world? It's miserable work drilling in a blue coat for two sous a day. By the help of your name and connections you could surely have got an attaché-ship or a post under Government?"

"I was offered both the attaché-ship and the post under Government, but I declined them," answered the Marquis, simply. "I am strong enough to fight my own way, and I prefer that to letting people think that, having spent all my money, I was not above begging of my friends. If you think this reason too high-flown, I may add that to fill an attaché-ship or a sub-préfecture with credit requires a private income of at least fifteen or twenty thousand francs; which I have not got. As a soldier, nobody will expect me to be rich. If I earn my commission, I can keep myself honorably with my pay and my small annuity; for, of course, I shall never marry."

This allusion to marriage set the Lieutenant musing again, for he was well aware that a nobleman with such a name and title as Chasselay need never wait long for a rich wife, even though he have not an acre nor a guinea to offer with his coronet.

"I have heard it bruited twenty times that you were going to be married," he said, inquiringly, to the Marquis; "but I suppose it was all gossip, like the rest?"

"Well, not altogether," replied Henri de Chasselay, with some seriousness. "When it was known that I was getting ruined, the newsmongers of the sporting papers used to talk of my marriage twice regularly every week. I did think of marrying once; but the girl to whom I proposed refused me. It served me right, for I was not worthy of her. Since then I have had plenty of other chances, but——"

"But you object to marrying for money," interposed the Lieutenant, seeing that his friend was embarrassed as to how to finish his sentence.

"Well, you see my money is my own, and I can do with it what I please; my name belongs to my ancestors, and I have no right to dispose of it," answered the Marquis, reddening a little, as if confessing to a piece of prejudice. "You must excuse this out-of-date sentiment, Marsan; but I owe something to my ancestors. They have done more for me than I ever have for them."

"I see nothing out of date in the sentiment," rejoined the Lieutenant, gravely. "It is that of a highly honorable man."

"I wish everybody else thought so," exclaimed the Marquis; "but it seems there are two ways of considering questions, for I have quarreled with my man of business on this very subject."

Henri de Chasselay said this in a tone that was half-plaintive, half-jocular. The Lieutenant looked up at him with fixed attention, and said pointedly,

"So M. Fischer wanted you to marry, did he?"

"Yes," answered the Marquis innocently. "He says it's a duty I owe to Society, and he taxes me with antiquated pride and nobiliary vanity because I refuse the match he offers me."

"What match?"

"Hum! I don't exactly know, for I have never seen the young lady; but I believe it is his own daughter."

"I thought so," exclaimed the Lieutenant dryly. "After swindling you out of all your money and rendering you helpless, he hopes to entice you now into giving your coronet to his daughter. What he wants is to be able to call himself the father-in-law of a marquis and to climb into decent society on your shoulders. He's an infernal scamp is your man of business, and I wish I had him here to tell him so."

"By my solemn word of honor, I will prove to you that you are mistaken. Soon or late I will show those who laugh at me that I am not the man they take me for. And as for Fischer, if I find he has deceived me, Heaven help him!"

The Marquis set his teeth as he made this threat, and Lieut. de Marsan reflected that, some day or other, things might, perhaps, turn out badly for Fischer. It was then a quarter to midnight. The two friends had been sitting near the open window in the moonlight, paying no attention to the hours; but the striking of the clock now warned the hussar it was time to go back to barracks. He picked up his thick cloth cap with the red braiding, fastened his white belt, and shook hands with the Lieutenant, who went to open the door for him.

"How long shall I be rising to where you are, Marsan?" he asked, pensively, as both stood on the landing.

"Not long," answered the Lieutenant. "The regiment is going to Algeria next month, and promotion is rapid there."

"Very well," said Henri de Chasselay, with firmness; "if good conduct can make me rise I shall not remain long where I am."

The Lieutenant went to the window to watch the young man as he hurried down the street toward the barracks. That evening's interview had kindled his sympathy for the guileless, open-hearted young nobleman into a warm friendship.

"De Chasselay's is a sterling nature," murmured the officer as he lost sight of the recruit in the dark, "but perhaps his ruin is all for the best. It is by hard trials that characters like his are strengthened. Now that his vanity has had such a shaking, he will probably make his way.

II.

Two years passed. The Fifth Hussars were sent to Algeria, a colony famous then, as now, for its periodical famines and chronic insurrections. In time of peace it generally takes a private soldier seven years to rise to a sub-lieutenancy; during war, the time may be lessened to three years, or even two; but when the private soldier has rank and connections, his deeds of valor may be said to count double, for the eye of the Colonel is upon him, and after every skirmish in which he has shown common courage, down goes his name for promotion. The Marquis de Chasselay was scarcely a twelvemonth winning his epaulets. To do him justice, he quite deserved them, for his conduct was throughout admirable, and his cool intrepidity under fire something to see and take note of. Nevertheless, it is doubtful whether his excellent behavior would have pushed him so fast up the ladder if he had been plain Monsieur Chasselay, and had no friends to call the attention of the War Office to his amazing courage and gallantry. In France, as elsewhere, it does a man no harm to have a few well-wishers in high places.

Toward the end of the year 1847 the Fifth Hussars were ordered home. Great events were preparing in France. There were ugly symptoms of approaching troubles in Paris, and Henri de Chasselay's regiment was sent to keep order in that feather-brain capital, which never seems to be happy without its periodical revolutions. Among the houses where he most frequently visited was the mansion of one M. Sesostris de Berniquon, a member of the Chamber of Deputies. M. Sesostris was a staunch supporter of M. Guizot, and like that talented statesman, was doing his very best to bring the dynasty he served to grief. He had two daughters, who managed his house, smiled gaily at his ferocious political theories, and were altogether very amiable girls. The Marquis liked their society because they treated him as a friend without laying siege to him as a husband. He could always call on them and be sure of being kindly received without show of ceremony or affectation.

One day when Henri de Chasselay entered the Deputy's drawing-room he found that there was a visitor present—a lady whom M. de Berniquon introduced as Mme. Turkheim, adding in a whispered "aside" that she was the widow of a stockbroker who had been killed by a fall from horseback six months only after his marriage. To the surprise of the Marquis the lady blushed deep red on hearing his name mentioned, and fixed her eyes so intently upon him, that he became disconcerted and changed color too. Mme. Turkheim was extremely beautiful. She had a sweet expressive face, large intelligent eyes, and a delicate complexion, admirably set off by the dark crape bonnet she was wearing. Hers was not an ordinary beauty. Over her features there was spread an air of melancholy which could be accounted for by her recent bereavement, but which deepened strangely as she looked at the Marquis, with an expression in which there was more than a common curiosity. Henri de Chasselay was accustomed to be stared at; but he was not such a fop as to suppose that every pretty woman who glanced his way was setting her cap at him. It therefore occurred to him that perhaps he had met Mme. Turkheim before, and that it was his forgetfulness of the fact that was causing her to blush. As he examined her face he fancied it was not unknown to him; there were features in it which vaguely recalled somebody whom he could not bring to mind.

"Madame," he said, politely, "I think we must have met already. I am sure this is not the first time I have had the pleasure of being introduced to you."

"Very likely you have met Mme. Turkheim at her father's," remarked M. de Berniquon. "You know Madame's father, Marquis——"

"No," interrupted Mme. Turkheim, quickly, "Monsieur le Marquis has never seen me at my father's. I am afraid you are mistaken, Monsieur," she continued, with quiet dignity, addressing herself to the Marquis. "I do not think we have ever met before."

After this the subject was changed, and the conversation turned upon a variety of topics that put the purpose of Henri de Chasselay's visit completely out of his head. Mme. Turkheim talked with singular grace and with a charm of voice that fascinated the hussar, and kept him silent and pensive as if under the influence of some exquisitely soft music. It seemed to him that he had never heard such a voice before, nor seen such eyes, and he could not help wondering what sort of man the deceased stockbroker must have been to win so much grace and beauty.

M. de Berniquon did not leave him long in darkness as to this last point, for in one of those confidential "asides" in which the stout, talkative legislator was wont to indulge, he whispered: "Husband amazingly rich, but old enough to be her grandfather. Old fool to ride on horseback. All his property gone to her. Fine match, Marquis, fine match."

The hussar shrugged his shoulders and wished the babbling politician at Jerusalem. He felt sorry to learn that Mme. Turkheim was rich; he would have been pleased to hear that she was poor or had only just enough to keep her small white hands from working for bread. Whence and wherefore came this regret and fancy, he took no pains to ask himself. He only knew that the sensation was one which had sprung up suddenly within him and grew in intensity the more he listened to and watched the young widow. As he rose to take his leave their eyes met. He made her a ceremonious bow; but he muttered to himself in leaving the house, "I am sure I've seen that face before." And this certainty seemed to perplex him, for he walked back home with his eyebrows knit, and looked neither to the right nor to the left of him.

Had he been less engrossed he could not have failed to perceive that the streets of Paris were in an unusual state of commotion. It was the 22d of February, and for some weeks past the political agitations occasioned by what were termed the "Reform Banquets" had been slowly developing into a universal feeling of disaffection which gave ominous presage of a coming storm. Henri de Chasselay's regiment was quartered at the Ecole Militaire, near the Champ de Mars, an out-of-the-way district rather beyond the confines of civilized Paris. The whole garrison of the huge barracks which form the Ecole Militaire, that is between five and six thousand men, were under arms. Henri de Chasselay had been absent from barracks since morning: he knew nothing of what had been going on. An officer of his regiment passed him, hurrying toward the part of the building where the hussars were lodged.

"There's going to be fighting, Marquis," he cried. "I advise you to run and put on your uniform."

The Government, like many other governments before and since, thought that nothing serious was the matter, and that if things came to their worst, order would soon be restored by sweeping the streets with a few troops of cavalry. Only, as the Government were a prudent Government, they deemed it best to defer the ceremony of sweeping until the necessity for it had become obvious. In other words, they were of opinion that it was wiser to let the powder-magazine catch fire before coming down upon it with the engines.

Towards noon, next morning, the news was spread among the soldiers that the King had fled some hours since, and when these tidings were ascertained to be true, the officers sheathed their swords. They had done their duty; they were not fighting for pleasure or for glory; the King gone, their task was at an end. They stood aside to let the Revolution pass, and it swept by them into the palace, flushed, exulting and victorious. The throne was overturned. When Henri de Chasselay dismounted he was no longer a Marquis nor a King's officer, but plain Henri Beuvron, a soldier of the Republic.

One of the first things the ex-Marquis did on the morning of the 25th, after he had sufficiently rested from the fatigues of the two preceding days, was to go and call upon the different friends he had in Paris, to see if any of them had suffered from the immense catastrophe that had taken place.

Having obtained the address of Madame Hélène Turkheim, who lived in the Rue St. Honoré, he set off without losing a moment, and hurried through the streets as he had probably never hurried in his life before. Madame Turkheim's house was not one of those that are let out in flats, but a small private house occupied, English fashion, by the widow and her servants alone. The hussar knocked at the door, and was answered by a scared-looking footman, who had evidently taken no part in the fighting, though a good deal of it had been carried on in the Rue St. Honoré, and perhaps under his very bedroom windows. He turned blue and white by turns at the sight of the dark cloak which concealed the officer's uniform, and only recovered from his emotion on perceiving that the hussar wore the cross of the Legion of Honor. This circumstance reassured him as to the visitor's political opinions; it was the experience of the footman that men who wore red ribbons at their button-holes were never "Reds" in politics.

"Madame is at home, Sir," said he, with respect; "but I do not know whether she is well enough to receive visits. These revolutions," he added, groaning, "are enough to drive honest people out of their senses. I hope you bring tidings, Sir, that the town is quiet. We have not dared to stir out for the life of us. Oh, those radical brigands! What name shall I take up, Sir?"

"Tell Madame Turkheim I am sent by her friends, the Miss Berniquons, to ask news of her health." The officer was about to give one of his cards with "Marquis de Chasselay" on it, but he checked himself in time, and said, "My name is Lieutenant Beuvron."

The footman returned in a few minutes, and requested the hussar to follow him. Henri was conducted up a warmly-carpeted staircase, and through a handsome suite of apartments, to a boudoir, where the young widow, dressed in black velvet and looking a little paler than usual, was working at some tapestry. She appeared curious to see who her unknown visitor could be, but on recognizing the Marquis, the same expression passed over her face as Henri had noticed there with so much astonishment on their first meeting. It was an expression in which alarm and sadness seemed to have an equal part. A stranger might have thought that the widow had once offended the Marquis, and was afraid to meet him, so timid and constrained was her manner in his presence.

She rose as he entered.

"I had not guessed it was you, Monsieur le Marquis," she said, nervously. "My servant made a mistake; he announced another name."

"There has been no mistake, Madame," answered the hussar, making her a low bow. "The last few days have acted by me as they have by many others; they have a little modified my position. Let me hope that the Revolution has been more forbearing toward you, that it has left you no cause for anxiety or regrets."

The young widow sat down again.

"The Revolution was powerless either to benefit or hurt me," she said, in a resigned tone. "But, you, Sir,"—and here she looked with earnest intentness at her visitor,—"you must have been a great sufferer by this calamity."

"Why so, Madame? The Revolution could take from me no more than I had to give. All I possessed was my name; my own follies and the kind assistance of friends disburdened me of my fortune long ago."

The tone of slight sarcasm in which the young officer talked of the kind assistance of his friends appeared to trouble the widow. She replied painfully, as if wincing under his words:

"If you have been ruined by your friends you must feel very bitterly against them, Monsieur?"

"I feel resentfully, Madame; because the men—or rather the man—who did most to ruin me was one whom I trusted. I bear no ill-will against the professional swindlers and sharpers who helped me to squander my fortune, for in cheating me they were only following their calling. But what sentiments can I entertain toward the man who abused the confidence of a foolish, inexperienced boy, and despoiled one whom it should have been his honest duty to protect? There can be nothing but disgust and anger for natures base enough to betray a trust."

"Then if you could you would take revenge on your—your despoiler?"

"I should not call it revenge to punish a man who is living impudently on the proceeds of a robbery;—I have a right to prevent him from deceiving others as he has deceived me."

"But what if"—and speaking these words the voice of the widow quavered audibly:—"but what if Providence were to take the task of avenging off your hands?"

"How could Providence do that, Madame?"

"Supposing the man who ruined you should have been ruined himself by some catastrophe—by this Revolution, for instance?"

There was something beseeching in this appeal.

The Marquis and the widow had both risen. He was looking at her, strangely moved; she turned her face with a woful expression toward him, and then clasped her hands imploringly:

"Monsieur de Chasselay," she faltered, "I have heard of you as an honorable and generous-hearted man. But, say, do you not think it is the greatest generosity of all to forgive those who have injured us?"

H fixed his eyes on her a moment—it was but a single instant—and, walking toward her, raised one of her hands respectfully to his lips.

"Madame," he said, gravely, "should my worst enemy ever fall into my power, I will forgive him for your sake."

And without a word more, he went out from her presence.

Impulse drove Henri de Chasselay at once, upon leaving the widow's house, to go to the street where stood the offices of the banker, Fischer. It was not far from the Rue St. Honoré, and the distance was cleared in five minutes. When the Marquis arrived, he saw a crowd of people on the pavement in front of the house, but the banking-offices were closed. On the door was a paper announcing that payments had been suspended that morning.

Around him Henri de Chasselay heard groans of anger and consternation. A man in the crowd was saying, "This Fischer, who was deemed so clever, has been caught unprepared, like the rest. He is entirely ruined."

III.

Some ten weeks after the events just recorded, Henri de Chasselay and his regiment were at Versailles. All the troops had been sent out of Paris after the Revolution, in order that their presence might not irritate the populace; and the Hussars, among others, had been quartered successively at Vincennes, St. Germain and St. Cloud, places near to Paris, whence they could bear down at any moment on the capital in case their services were needed. The officers stationed in the garrison towns near Paris were forbidden to go to the capital except on special leave, which was granted under very urgent circumstances. The army were not popular with the Republicans, and it was feared that the officers, even if out of uniform, might fall to quarreling with their detractors, and bring themselves, as well as the whole service, into disrepute. At the railway station, and on the two principal roads leading from Versailles to Paris, a strict guard was set to see that none of the officers gave slip to the rules, and Henri, who had once or twice tried to pass by in plain clothes, had been each time recognized, and good-humoredly told to go back. One day, however, by disguising himself as a countryman, and making his way across fields, he had managed to elude the sentries, and to reach a spot where a market gardener had promised to wait for him with his vegetable cart, and take him to Paris. The times were so troublous, anarchy so rampant, and risings so frequent in the capital, that the young officer was tormented with apprehensions lest anything should befall Hélène Turkheim. Henri de Chasselay hurried on, passed the Palais Royal and the Tuileries, where broken panes and riddled window-frames still attested the late sacking by the mob, and a few minutes later found himself at the door of the widow Turkheim's house in the Rue St. Honoré. After a moment's hesitation he knocked. No answer. He knocked a second time, and a woman who kept a shop opposite then called to him across the street and asked him what he wanted: "Madame Turkheim has been gone some weeks, and you've only to look at the bills above you," she said. The officer looked up as told, and saw placards announcing the sale of all the effects of the "Widow Turkheim." The sale had taken place within a month of the Revolution. The widow had sold everything she had—houses, lands, furniture, plate, jewelry even, and had gone away, no one knew where. Henri, whose heart beat, inquired of the shop-woman whether Mme. Turkheim had been ruined. "No," answered she, carelessly, "she wasn't ruined, but her father was, and I believe she's taken into her head to pay all his debts. I can't but say it's honest," added the woman with a shrug of the shoulders; "but her money was her own, and I dont see what call there was to throw it all away like that."

Henri had nothing more to learn, and he returned to Versailles. That evening he was sitting in a café, much graver and more preoccupied than ever his brother officers remembered to have seen him. Frederick de Marsan was at the same table as himself, and, after some ineffectual attempts to rouse his friend into conversation, took up a paper and began to read aloud for the entertainment of the company. There were the usual articles on politics and the legislative debates, to which the officers listened without much interest. Frederick Marsan skipped a good deal, threw only a glance at the monetary and foreign intelligence, and turned at last to the column of miscellaneous intelligence. He had not read above a few lines, however, when he exclaimed suddenly, "Hallo, what's this? Here's something about your old steward, Henri." And in a tone of surprise he read the following paragraph:

"It will be remembered that among the financial firms ruined by the recent revolution was the newly-established banking-house of 'Fischer, Son & Co.,' whose liabilities were estimated at four million francs. We have great satisfaction in recording, and it will certainly be a great pleasure to the customers of that house to learn that Madame H—— T——, the daughter of M. Fischer, and widow of the celebrated stockbroker T——, has surrendered four million francs of her own private fortune into the hands of the assignees, in order to pay off the whole of the debts on her father's estate. We understand that Madame T—— still has a fortune of two million francs left; but this circumstance does not detract from the generosity and sterling honesty of the act which it has been our pleasing duty to notice."

There was a silence when Frederick Marsan had done reading this. The Lieutenant had folded the paper, and seeing that his friend rose to go out, took up his cloak and sword, and accompanied him. The two walked together to the lodgings of Henri. Neither said anything, but they were both apparently musing over the same thoughts, for when Frederick de Marsan threw himself down on the sofa in Henri's room, he said reflectively:—

"Do you know, Henri, if Fischer had succeeded in making you marry his daughter, I don't think he would have done you such a hopelessly bad service as I had supposed. The girl—or the woman rather—seems more honest than he."

Henri made no answer. He had caught sight of a letter in an official-looking blue envelope lying on his table. He broke the seal, read a line or two, and turned very pale. Then, without a word, he handed the letter to his friend, and went and shut himself up in his room.

This was the letter:

Durand & Bescherelle, Solicitors.

RUE DE RIVOLI, PARIS.

SIR—We have the honor to inform you that a sum of two million francs has been deposited in our hands by a person, who has requested that the sum should be remitted to you anonymously. We have been instructed, however, that you will understand on whose behalf the money has been paid when we tell you that the two million francs are given as a restitution.

Awaiting your orders,

We have the honor to remain, &c.,

DURAND & BESCHERELLE.

* * * * * * * *

It was the 21st of June, 1848, when Henri de Chasselay received the letter from the Paris solicitors, and three days afterward he and his regiment were summoned in haste to the capital to repress that frightful insurrection which raged during the whole of the 24th, 25th and 26th, and is remembered in the annals of revolutionary France as one of the most bloody and useless risings ever attempted.

Henri de Chasselay was at the hottest of the work, and during forty-eight hours did not once sheath his sword. At a pause in the fight, while a parlementarian had been sent with a flag of truce to the rebels, and hostilities had been suspended for three hours, in the hopes that an arrangement would be arrived at, he contrived to slip away, and hurried off at full gallop to a hospital a few streets distant from the place where the fighting was going on. The entrance was blocked up by soldiers carrying wounded men on stretchers, and the passages of the building were filled with women who had come to offer their services to tend the suffering. Henri dismounted, elbowed his way through the crowd, and asked hastily to see the Director. His uniform procured him admission without much delay. When he was in the presence of the Director, he drew a paper parcel from his sabretache, and laid it on the table.

"The inclosed is for the relief of the sick in all the hospitals of Paris," he said. Then, seeing the Director about to open the parcel, he added, coloring, "No; wait till I'm gone. You can open it in an hour's time;" and upon this ran out, mounted his horse, and rode back at full gallop to the scene of the fighting.

In less than an hour's time the Director, who was standing in the entrance hall, saw the crowd make way for four soldiers who were carrying in an officer in hussar uniform. A young woman dressed in black had entered a few minutes before, and had applied for permission to tend some of the wounded. "There," said the Director, "you can be of service at once, Madame; we have not too many nurses, and here is another officer wounded." He pointed to the hussar, who was not unconscious, though he was bleeding profusely from a wound in the chest. "God bless my soul!" he added, immediately, "its the same who came here an hour ago and left the parcel." He stooped down to look at the officer, whose eyes were fixed with a strange and yearning tenderness on the young woman in black. She had clasped her hand to her heart, and was leaning against the wall for support.

"Dear me, Madame, do you know that young officer?" asked the Director.

"Yes," she faltered, "it's the Marquis de Chasselay."

When the Director opened his parcel an hour or two later, after having seen the wounded officer put to bed and left in the care of the volunteer nurse, he found it contained two million francs.

* * * * *

And the hussar officer, did he die?

No; he was tended night and day with the most anxious care, and recovered. Two months after his restoration to health he was married.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

A DINNER AT GADS-HILL.—Eighteen years ago, during the Great Exhibition in London, having had occasion to be of service to Mr. DICKENS, the writer of this article accepted an invitation to dine with him, *en famille*, at his villa on Richmond-hill. The brilliant author was at that time in his fortieth year. Persons who recall his presence during the last two or three years only, can form no idea of his youthful appearance then. His manner was quiet, his conversation serious, his voice low, his face inexpressive, and his eyes dull, until a good anecdote reached his ear, or, better still, when he himself became engaged in narration. Then everything was changed. His eyes brightened, lights and shadows chased each other in the quick varying expressions of his face, the wonderful music of his voice came out, and his action—sometimes almost pantomimic in expressing the coming thought—became earnest and impressive. In personal narrative he surpassed himself. Nothing he ever wrote was equal to what he spoke. The coach on which he was passenger being overturned; the child found asleep of a rainy night on the doorsteps of a London mansion; the tricks of beggars and their doleful tones; the language of the slums; the smash-up on the railway, and the appearance of the dying and dead victims; these and similar experiences he related in a manner that brought the most minute details into living clearness before the listeners. A half-dozen guests were present. Of course, there was too much of the formality of an English dinner to enable a stranger to come to any intimate acquaintance with the family. Everything, certainly, seemed lovely. Mrs. DICKENS had a fine person, and was chatty. Miss HOGARTH was the handsomer of the two, shorter and smaller, with less *embonpoint*, but more dignity, than her sister. The children, according to custom, came in at dessert. One saw then whence the sweet child-creations of his fancy came. From the baby to the sturdy boy of nine or ten years, he distributed his attentions to the young ones exclusively until, with the ladies, they left the table. It was so everywhere. Dogs were no greater favorites to SIR WALTER SCOTT, nor beeves to ROSA BONHEUR, nor horses to LANDSEER, than children were to DICKENS. He understood them. They loved him. "Do your duty, boys," he said to the juveniles on the Boston convict-ship, "and don't make a fuss about it." No one could have dined, or walked, or spent a day, or traveled on the railway, or casually met during a series of months or years with DICKENS, without noticing the absorbing passion he had for children of all ages, boys and girls, babies and "toddling wee things," ragged ne'er-do-wells and petty pick-pockets, and not have failed to mark the magnetic power by which he won their love.—*N. S. Dodge, in the Overland Monthly.*

A LOST LITERARY ART.—We have no epigrams in the present day. Assuredly our times offer abundant material for the epigrammatist; but the epigrammatist is not to be found. The immense amount of so-called comic writing that is poured forth every week at the present day, has led to a degeneration and vulgarisation of the art. The whole thing has become base and mechanical—a manufacture, instead of an inspiration. Jokes are contracted for, farmed, supplied to order, as per sample. The keenness of the edge has gone with use; the steel is hacked and dull, and often wielded by a clumsy hand.

During the last century, we had several very fair writers of epigrams of the sharp and bitter kind. GARRICK and QUINN were famous for this sort of impromptu, or assumed impromptu; and the power to produce such verses seems to have been regarded as a necessary qualification of the man of wit.

Of modern Englishmen, no one has written epigrams of such a pure Hellenic beauty as WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, who had so imbued himself in the literature of antiquity, and had lived so long under the southern sky, and surrounded by the classical associations of Italy, that he seems to have lost all his Anglo-Saxon uncouthness, and to have acquired the peculiar graces of the ancient civilization. It is unfortunate that some of his compositions of this nature should have shown the objectionable qualities of that civilization also; but we gladly pass away from these considerations, and fix our thoughts on such gems of feeling and perfect workmanship as the little poem on ROSE AYLMER, a lady to whom LANDOR had been attached, and who died, while very young, in India:

Ah, what avails the sceptred race,
Ah, what the form divine!
What every virtue, every grace!
Rose Aylmer, all were thine.
Rose Aylmer, whom these wakeful eyes
May weep, but never see;
A night of memories and of sighs
I consecrate to thee.

LAMB, writing to LANDOR, said of this poem that it had for him a charm he could not explain, adding: "I lived upon it for weeks." The charm is, indeed, difficult to define; yet it is there—intangible but intense. Examined in detail, one might find a touch of common-place in the opening lines; but the conclusion is exquisite, and the whole trembles with the very music of emotion. The same writer's "Dying Speech of an Old Philosopher," written in January, 1849, when he had still nearly sixteen years to live, is also admirable in its calm, human dignity and courage:

I strove with none, for none was worth my strife;
Nature I loved, and, next to Nature, Art;
I warm'd both hands before the fire of life;
It sinks, and I am ready to depart.

—*All The Year Round.*

THE FIRST MITRAILLEUSE.—The nearest approach in ancient times to a real mitrailleuse is described in a Scotch patent granted to WILLIAM DRUMMOND, of Hauthornden, in 1637, by CHARLES I. Unfortunately, the account of the machine is brief, and nothing is told us of the way in which it was to be worked. It was to be called *seu currus fulminans*—in the vulgar tongue, "fyerie dragown," (or "wagown," it is uncertain which.) By its aid, "a single soldier is to be able to take the place of a hundred ordinary men." It was to be formed of musket barrels, "conjugate," or fastened together, apparently like the Montigny mitrailleuse; while "three, four, or even five balls, may be fired in the same time as it now takes to fire one. Some other strange weapons are spoken of in this very curious old patent, such as the "pikkarquebus," or shooting-spear, which seems to have been a sort of musket with fixed bayonet. It is curious to notice how the spear was still the more important part of the weapon. We fix a bayonet to our rifle—the soldiers of that time were to have a spear with a shooting apparatus fixed to it. Another weapon was the *seu baculum tonitruale*; or, in the dialect of the day, "box-pistoll, muskett-box, carrabin, or box-dragown." Apparently, this was a sort of repeating-gun. The patent, or a copy of it, is still preserved in the Edinburgh Rolls Office, and it is also printed, with some slight variations, in an old collection of DRUMMOND'S works, published in 1711. It is referred to in GROSE'S *Antiquities*, volume three, and an abstract of its contents given; but no further record of the invention seems to have been preserved. Possibly there may be some further description of it among the MSS. which DRUMMOND gave to the College of Edinburgh. A catalogue of them was printed in 1627, the year the patent was granted; but it does not appear to be in the British Museum, nor is the reprint of it by Mr. DAVID LAING, Secretary to the Bannatyne Club, which has only been privately circulated.—*Once a Week.*

THE ORIGIN OF THE WORD "TODDY."—Here was, and is, a well called "Tod's Well," whence Edinburgh in the bygone days, when water was a scarcer commodity than it ought to be in any well-regulated municipality, supplied the city with as much of the pure element as sufficed for that primitive and unsanitary time. It may be mentioned that, as aqua vitæ in Latin, eau de vie in French, and usquebae in Highland Gaelic, severally mean the "water of life," so "toddy," of which the Scotch at home and abroad seldom lose the love or the flavor, seems, if we may believe an allusion in ALLAN RAMSAY'S poem, "The Morning Interview," to have originally meant water without any whisky in it. Speaking of the adjuncts to the breakfast-table, the tea brought from the Eastern, and the sugar from the Western hemisphere, RAMSAY says that Scotland brings to the feast "no costly tribute," but

Only some kettles full of Toddian spring,

and explains the passage by the statement in a foot-note, that "Tod's Well supplies the city with water." The custom in Scotland, in the whisky trade, to invoice whisky as aqua, lends strength to the supposition, and tends to disprove the allegation of the dictionaries that the word "toddy," is derived from India, where it signifies a kind of arrack.—*All the Year Round.*

BEER-BREWING A SCIENCE.—No wonder the Bavarian beer is so famous for its uniform excellence. Brewing is a science there—a subject of special "technical education." At Munich and at Augsburg there are schools where every detail of the beer-making process is taught theoretically and practically. Would that we had such colleges, with a few chemists versed in brewing, or brewers versed in chemistry, to preside over them, for our beer needs improvement. That which comes from the great houses gives us flavor at the cost of too great strength. That which comes from the small local brewers is—well, it is hard to say what, for it is never twice alike. A good reason why. The small brewer works by chance half his time, knowing only the practice, and none of the theory, of his art. Your practical man scouts theory, but he often gets into woful difficulties for want of it.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

SOBRIQUETS.—There were found to be valid reasons why a person should bear a double name, or even why a treble one would be expedient. Among others, a powerful one was the desire to connect a child with his ancestors at the same time that his individuality was secured. The nomenclature of the Romans was in this respect very complete; and in adopting it there is every reason to believe they conformed their practice to an Etruscan model. By means of the prænomen, nomen, and cognomen, they indicated at once the individual, his gens or clan, and his family. Military commanders, and other persons of eminent distinction, sometimes gloried in a fourth designation, conferred upon them to mark some grand achievement in war or government. Such a designation was Coriolanus, Africanus, Germanicus, &c. This fourth name, agnomen, may be regarded as a sort of honorable nickname; and, as illustrating one phase of the change of names, we may mention that agnomina are by no means strange to the greater and lesser figures of our own history. The epithets Conqueror, Beauclerk, Longshanks, Cœur de Lion, Lackland, borne respectively by one or other of our early Norman Kings, will hardly fail to suggest themselves. But, more recently, we can point to such persons as the Earl of NOTTINGHAM, who, being in the days of Lord OXFORD'S administration, a violent Whig, and tall, thin, and of a very dark complexion, obtained the sobriquet of Dismal; and to Lord HOWE, who, from his swarthy complexion, enjoyed among his sailors the nickname of Black Dick. Mr. PITT was called the Heaven-born Minister; GARRICK was christened, by CUMBERLAND, the Heaven-born Actor; and old VESTRIS, by himself, the Dieu de Danse. Mr. GERRARD HAMILTON is identified by his epithet of Single-speech; Lord SANDWICH is immortal as Jemmy Twitcher; Lord TEMPLE as Squire Gawkey; Lord SHELBURNE, afterward Marquis of LANSDOWNE, as Malagrida; and Sir FLETCHER NORTON, eleven years Speaker of the House of Commons, as Sir Bullface Doublefee.—*London Society.*

MYSTERY MIMES.—In the breasts of nearly all men there lingers a belief in odd portents or omens, which exercises, in many cases a very important influence over their lives. Let us take the well-known case of NAPOLEON'S star. M. PASSY, at the meeting of the "Académie des Sciences Morale et Politique," according to M. BOISMONT, had the following anecdote from Gen. RAPP himself, who, on his return from the seige of Dintzic, having occasion to speak to the Emperor, entered his cabinet without being announced. He found him in such profound meditation that his entrance was not noticed. The General, seeing that he did not move, was afraid he might be indisposed, purposely made a noise. NAPOLEON immediately turned round, and, seizing RAPP by the arm, pointed to the heavens, saying, "Do you see that?" The General made no reply. Being interrogated a second time, he answered that he perceived nothing. "What!" responded the Emperor; "you did not discover it? It is my star; it is immediately in front of you—most brilliant." And becoming gradually more excited, he exclaimed, "It has never abandoned me; I behold it on all great occasions. It commands me to advance, and that to me is a sure sign of success." This illusion of the sense may be explained by some as a symptom of one of those impending epileptic attacks, to which it is well known he was subject. Whether this was the case or not is, however, beside the question, inasmuch as similar signs have, in the imagination, appeared to great men in all ages, and our object here is merely to draw attention to the universality of the belief in these omens. Our own gallant NELSON had a belief in them, we know, by the horse-shoe he had nailed to the mainmast of the *Victory*, of which his coffin was made; and, to quote another and very different class of mind from that of either of the great men mentioned, as influenced by the same consideration for the ruling of trifles, we may refer to the singular habit of Dr. JOHNSON, described by BOSWELL, of never entering a door-way without counting a certain number of steps, and so judging the distance that the last step should fall upon the threshold of the door with a certain foot. So particular was JOHNSON in this respect, that on more than one occasion, when he had failed to time himself, he returned to correct his steps.

Nearly every superstition can be traced back to the earliest periods. The merest trifles that children amuse themselves with, amused and had an influence on the minds of the earliest races. The children who twirl the cup to tell their fortunes by the disposition of the tea-leaves, little imagine that it is the divining cup of Joseph and his brethren; neither do young girls, when they suspend a wedding ring by a hair in a glass, know that Roman girls did the same thing thousands of years ago.

Sailors think it unlucky to sail from port on a voyage on a Friday. There is a story afloat in Bristol that a ship-owner, determined to disprove this superstition, had a ship built and launched on a Friday, named Friday, with a captain and first mate born on a Friday; and the triumphant report of the sailors was that she sailed on a Friday—and was never heard again! There was a very curious and common superstition in the days of the Tudors, that if an image were made of a person in wax, with a pin stuck through the left side, and the same were exposed to heat, the person so represented would melt away when placed before a fire as fast as the waxen image did. During Queen Elizabeth's reign, the celebrated Dr. DEE, the astrologer, was sent for one morning by her Majesty's ministers, to prevent the mischief which they believed to be intended against her, by reason of an image of wax in her form found in Lincoln's Inn Fields. We mention this old superstition in order to state that, even in the present day, such images are still made for the purpose of obtaining money out of poor credulous women, who believe the "cunning women" and "wise men" who make them have absolute power over their bodies by means of this device.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

THE CAVE OF ADULLAM.—A huge block of stone has fallen across the broken pathway close to the entrance to the Cave. We clamber over it—not without the sort of help the Arabs give strangers at the Pyramids, and which consists of butting you from behind, while half dislocating your shoulders by tugs in front—and are at the opening to a small grotto, which leads to a natural winding gallery some thirty feet long. We pant and squeeze through these, doffing most of our clothing, on Alee's advice, and find ourselves at last in a noble natural chamber one hundred and twenty feet long, and from thirty to forty-five feet wide. This is the Cave of Adullam. The candles we have brought with us are attached to the walls, and the arches and stalactites of the lofty roof are seen through the darkness, irregular and dim. There is ample space here and in the recesses round for several hundred men; and when we consider its all but impossible approach, the ease with which it could be defended from the attack of what would be an overwhelming force elsewhere, its comparative nearness to Bethlehem, and weigh the evidence for and against the accuracy of the site, we come unanimously to the conclusion that tradition is in this instance right. Here it must have been that David longed for "the water of the well of Bethlehem, which is by the gate," when the village was garrisoned by the Philistines; and along this cleft in the rock the three "mighty men" came after they had broke through the enemy's lines, obtained the coveted water, and were bringing it in triumph to their chief. There are several narrow passages branching out of the great Cave, one of which runs for forty yards, and takes the explorer to a pit ten feet deep, into which he must drop, and there creep on all-fours, and finally crawl for seventy yards more, when he reaches another immense natural chamber. This is the end of the Cave, so far as European travelers know, though the Arabs insist that subterranean passages extend from it for miles, even to Tekoa and Hebron.—*All the Year Round.*

SINGULAR FUNERAL.—When the Goths interred their King ALARIC, who died in the year 410 at Cosenza, a city of Calabria, they turned for some days the course of the River Bucento, and having caused a trench to be dug in its former channel, where the stream was usually most rapid, they buried the King there with immense treasures. They then put to death all those who had assisted in digging the grave, and restored the stream to its former bed.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

ABOUT SURNAMES.—In the course of time surnames became as remarkable for their great variety as for their extraordinary number. "We have borrowed," says CAMDEN, "names from everything both good and bad." It is calculated that at the present moment we have in the British islands different surnames to the number of thirty or forty thousand. And it is fair to believe that this number, from importation, and the natural tendency to establish differences, is rather on the increase than otherwise. The name of Smith heads the list, closely followed by the Joneses, and then in order by the Williamses, Taylors, and Daviesses, with the varieties of Davis, Davies, &c.

"Englishmen of pith,
Sixteen named Thompson, and nineteen named Smith."

The grandest style of name is of course the territorial; but a place often gave its name to a mere resident in its neighborhood as well as to the proprietor. There is, however, scarcely anything thinkable which has not been put into requisition to enrich our budget of surnames. We owe them to occupations, professions, offices, and functions civil and ecclesiastical; to qualities of the mind and to peculiarities of body, and to the development or shortcoming of limb or stature; to ages, times and seasons, fasts and festivals; to weapons of war wielded or manufactured; to costume and to the color of the clothing or complexion; to animals, birds, beasts, fowls and insects; to flowers and fruits; to modifications of Christian names; and to nicknames or sobriquets.—*London Society.*

HYMN FOR THE NEW YEAR.

Lead, kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom,
Lead Thou me on!
The night is dark, and I am far from home—
Lead Thou me on!
Keep Thou my feet; I do not ask to see
The distant scene—one step enough for me.

I was not ever thus, nor prayed that Thou
Shouldst lead me on.
I loved to choose and see my path, but now
Lead Thou me on!
I loved the garish day, and, spite of fears,
Pride ruled my will—remember not past years.

So long Thy power hath blest me, sure it still
Will lead me on.
O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till
The night is gone.
And with the morn those angel faces smile
Which I have loved long since, and lost awhile.

—*Rev. J. H. Newman.*

MR. JEFFERY'S LOVE AFFAIR.

I.

"Nonsense, Clara! How can you be so absurd?"

"It is all very well, Edith, to say 'nonsense,' but I have eyes, and I can use them; and if ever there was a case of——"

Here the fair speaker was interrupted once more by her sister, Miss Winthrop—for sisters they were. When one young lady informs another young lady that she is talking nonsense, and enters a protest against her absurdity, it may be taken for granted that the subject of conversation is matrimony, proximate or remote, in the background: and that the impeachment rebutted with so pretty a show of indignation is what some people are fond of describing as the "gentle passion."

"On my word, Edith, the match would be a highly eligible one," remarked Miss Clara, with indefatigable pertinacity. "The table of prohibited affinities will not, it is true, allow a young lady to elope with her grandfather; but it says nothing about the impropriety of being led to the altar by a gentleman old enough to be one's grandfather. Goodness gracious!" spasmodically ejaculated the voluble and versatile young lady, starting up to the window; "there's Strephon himself, in the person of our most respectable and elderly benefactor, coming up to the door. I shall be off, Edith."

"Clara, I wonder how you can——" But before the remonstrance was spoken further, Miss Clara Winthrop had flashed from the room.

It was a pretty little house, Lily Lodge, Hampstead, and the Miss Winthrops were two very pretty girls—one fair, thoughtful, with deep blue eyes, that were all gentleness, who never spoke a word of reckless merriment, never uttered a syllable which could wound the feelings of others; Clara, the younger, a dark merry brunette, with laughing eyes and laughing teeth, all joy and thoughtlessness. Never were sisters more unlike, and yet

"Though both unlike, they still are like in this—
They both are roses."

"The two roses" was indeed a name which the pair had obtained among their friends. Two years ago the Miss Winthrops occupied one of the largest houses in Hyde Park Gardens, and Clara Winthrop was anticipating with eager joy the delights and dissipations of her first season out. But the financial basis upon which the Hyde Park mansion of the Winthrop family rested was in the city, and in an unlucky moment Mr. Winthrop's city speculations failed; and the Hyde Park mansion, so far as concerns the family in whom we are now interested, fell to the ground. Mr. Winthrop himself did not long survive his misfortune. Long-protracted anxiety had told severely upon his system, and when he was broken financially, he discovered that he was shattered physically.

On Mr. Winthrop's death there was scarcely any provision left for his widow and his two daughters, Edith and Clara. They were casting about in sore perplexity what to do, when Mr. Jeffery—a gentleman somewhat more than middle-aged, who owed much of his present good fortune to Mr. Winthrop's seasonable help and influence in days gone by—came to Mrs. Winthrop, and claiming the privilege of an old friend of her husband, and one who owed more to her husband than he could ever repay, begged to be allowed to be of what service he could. Mr. Jeffery had, he said, just the house for Mrs. Winthrop and her daughters, his own; but it was now without a tenant; and till Mrs. Winthrop saw anything which suited her better, he must request her to occupy it. The house in question was Lily Lodge, Hampstead. And there Mrs. Winthrop and her two daughters, with a nephew, a sailor who had just returned from a five years' cruise, a great favorite with the family, were staying.

Miss Clara Winthrop was quite correct in giving her sister to understand that Mr. Jeffery was approaching. In a few minutes he was announced; and as Edith rose to receive him, a blush came across that fair face, and there was a slight tremor in her voice as she said:

"I am so sorry, Mr. Jeffery, mamma is not feeling very well today; but I will go and tell her you are here."

And Edith Winthrop was on the point of leaving the room.

"My dear," was the reply, "do not trouble yourself. Glad as I always am to see your mamma, I came here today to have a few words with you alone. May I have them, Edith?"

Miss Winthrop knew well what was coming. It was not the first time, if the truth is to be told, that Mr. Jeffery had come to see Edith alone. Clara, as it happened, was quite right: there was a great deal more in her impeachment than her sister had chosen or had seemed to allow. She had known it for a long time; and Mr. Jeffery had for a long time, too, taken no pains to conceal what his feelings were toward the daughter of his old friend. In all his life, till now, he had never known what it was to love. Perhaps he had had no time for love. His years had been spent in work, work, work. He had made for himself no home; he had no family. And now that he could allow himself some pause, he had suddenly discovered a well-spring of new feelings in his breast—feelings of whose existence he had never even dreamt. It is not true that sentiments which are long repressed must cease eventually to exist. On the contrary, it is this mere fact of repression which often causes them to assert themselves, though [illegible] as strongly as they do. Mr. Jeffery was what some persons might call an old man; yet no youth—not that lad of five-and-twenty who had just come from sea—could have been more heart and soul wrapped up in Edith Winthrop. Gradually she had become part and parcel of his very existence—the sunshine and gladness of his life. When he left her, he felt a blank in his existence, and that blank was not filled up till he saw her again. And Edith knew all this—knew of the old man's love; knew, too, of other love for her, and of her love for some one else. Not that she did not indeed love Mr. Jeffery. "For the matter of that," Edith had said often enough to herself, "so I love mamma."

On this afternoon—a bright December day—Mr. Jeffery took a chair close to Edith Winthrop's side. Yes, she was very beautiful—more beautiful to the old man's eye than any form which he had ever beheld.

"Edith, my dear, you know what I am going to say to you?"

And Edith Winthrop bowed her head, for she knew full well.

"If you wish me not to speak, I promise you I will never speak of it again."

But Edith wished him, she said, to speak.

"You know," he went on, "how dear, how inexpressibly dear you have become to me. God knows, my darling, if you become my wife, I will do all that mortal can for your happiness. When I spoke to you last, you asked me to wait a fortnight. That fortnight is passed—it is two weeks ago today. Am I too punctual, Edith? Nay, I will wait till you tell me."

"Mr. Jeffery," was the reply in a low voice, "nothing I can do can ever sufficiently thank you for—can ever show how grateful I am—for all your more than kindness. We owe it to you that we still have a mother living. The shock which came upon her at poor papa's misfortune first, and then his death, would have utterly overcome her, had it not been for what you have done. You ask me, do I love you? You know we all love you very, very much, indeed. But—"

And here Edith was silent. What was she to say? How was she to proceed? She had said she loved Mr. Jeffery, and she had spoken the strict truth; but was it the love which a wife should bear toward her husband? And yet could husband ever be found more noble, more self-denying? And as she thought of this, the burden of the old song, "An old man's darling," came into her mind.

"Then, Edith, will you be my wife? This is the question which I came to ask you today; will you answer it now?"

Then came the answer, in a low tone:

"It is not much of a return, but such as I can give you, I do give you."

"Thank you, my darling," was the answer. And the old man kissed the forehead of his fair young love. "Do not talk about a return; you have given me more than I can ever deserve. You have made me, Edith, happier than I ever was before in my life."

II.

It was all settled between Mr. Jeffery and Edith—had, indeed, been understood from the very first—there was to be no break-up in the family circle at Lily Lodge. The Lodge they were, indeed, to leave; but they were all going to be together at Mr. Jeffery's new house in the country, about twenty miles from London.

The young sailor cousin, Edward Gervayse—Ned, as he was always called—had been called suddenly away from Hampstead the very day after the events just mentioned had occurred—before Edith had had time, or perhaps inclination, to proclaim the new relations which she and Mr. Jeffery mutually occupied. Ned Gervayse was once more at Lily Lodge to spend his Christmas. Since he had been away he had come in for a slice of luck, to use his own expression. The commandership of a coast-guard station had fallen vacant, and the post had been offered to him.

Mr. Edward Gervayse arrived at Lily Lodge in the very highest spirits. He was a young gentleman of impulsive temperament, and he determined that, on the strength of his promotion, he would make a certain declaration, in terms as explicit as the English language permitted, to a certain young lady. Practically he considered that declaration had been already made. Edward Gervayse had never told his cousin Edith Winthrop that he loved her; he had deemed such an expression of sentiment to be superfluous; but Edith, he felt convinced, was perfectly well aware of the real state of the case.

It was the day before Christmas Eve, and they were busy decking the small rooms at Lily Lodge with holly and mistletoe. Edward Gervayse had only just arrived; Clara was out, but Edith was awaiting his arrival upstairs. There was a little struggle carried on underneath a piece of the shrub which the ancient Druids used to—as the modern house-maid does—worship. But Edward at once saw, from the serious look about his cousin's face, that she was in a serious humor.

"Edward dear," she said, "I am so glad I have been the first to see you; for I should not like you to have heard what I have to tell you from any other lips than mine."

"Stay," said Ned Gervayse; "let me tell you first what I have to say."

And Ned attempted to repeat the cousinly salute; but his lips paused in mid-air. He was sorely puzzled at Edith's strange, absent, tearful look; but he went on, told her everything; told her of the luck which had befallen him, and why he esteemed it luck—told her how often he had longed plainly to ask her, as he did now, to be his wife, but how till now he had delayed, because he felt it would be wrong—told her—

But Edith Winthrop burst into tears.

"Ned dearest," she said, "it cannot be."

And then Edith Winthrop told Edward Gervayse everything.

Ned said few words in reply. At first, it is true, he laughed the notion to scorn. Edith was simply in sport—she could not mean it. But then he found she not only could, but did. Edward Gervayse was on the point of giving utterance to some words of bitter anger; but he checked himself when he looked down and saw Edith's tearful, sad, heavenly face.

"Well," he said, breaking a long silence, "I shall go the Cape."

He bent down, kissed her forehead, and left the room.

And Edith—what of Edith? She sat as one stunned. Till now she had never realized in its full force the promise she had given—the deed she had done. She sat on a low little chair close to the fire, and she laid her face on her hands upon the table, and wept and moaned to herself. "O Ned! O my love, my love!" That was all; but in that was everything.

She heard a voice call "Edith." She looked up—it was Mr. Jeffery.

"That you, Mr. Jeffery? they never told me you were here."

She noticed that Mr. Jeffery did not on this occasion do what he had so often done before when she failed to address her affianced husband by his Christian name—ask her why she would not call him James. Mr. Jeffery simply said:

"Yes, my dear. I came in some few minutes since; but I did not interrupt you; and indeed I did not see you were there in the twilight till I thought I heard you speak. I met your cousin Edward Gervayse on the stairs. It is well, I think, that he has returned. I came to tell you that I have taken the box at the theatre for to-morrow night, and I hope you and Clara and Edward Gervayse will come. And now, my dear, as I have an engagement at six, I shall leave you. God bless you, Edith." And Mr. Jeffery was gone.

Yes, he had only been in the room a few minutes; but those few minutes, how much had they taught him! He saw it all now. Fool, blind that he was, only now to know what he should have known so long before—only now to have perceived that when Edith Winthrop had promised to become his wife, it was gratitude, not love, which had shaped her answer. "O Ned! O my love, my love!" Yes, he had heard those words uttered, and he knew all their meaning.

Mr. Jeffery had uttered a very venial kind of falsehood when he had mentioned an engagement at six. He walked slowly and sadly home to his lonely chambers; and he spent a sad evening in meditating with himself. He knew now the happiness which love might bring with it—happiness greater and better than happiness of any other kind, but it was too late. But there was other happiness of another kind. It was not too late for that.

III.

Mr. Jeffery had sent his carriage for the party from Lily Lodge, with a message that he would meet them in the box. They were all to come; indeed they all had come—the two Miss Winthrops and Edward Gervayse. But when they reached the box, No. 17, first tier, at the Theseum Theatre, Mr. Jeffery was not waiting to receive them. A note, however, in Mr. Jeffery's handwriting was placed in Miss Winthrop's hand as she entered the box. She opened it; it was short, and ran thus:

MY DEAR EDITH,—I know now that I was mistaken from the first. God forgive me, and you forgive me too. I had hoped, my darling—I must still call you that—and thought that you might have been my wife, and that your blessed bright face might have cheered my fast darkening and closing days. But it was not to be. I was wrong in thinking that it ever could be. I love you too well, my darling, to stand between you and your happiness. I was blind. I only knew yesterday that you loved your cousin Edward Gervayse. To your cousin I give you; you will have from me everything that you would have had of worldly wealth had you been my wife. May God bless you, and have for you and your husband many happy days in store!

JAMES JEFFERY.

P. S.—I shall join you later at the theatre tonight.

That was all. The words were not many, but the characters were traced in the blood of that true man's heart. And Edith well knew the struggle, nay, the agony, which it must have cost him; and knowing this, knew also how to estimate the nobility of the sacrifice. She handed the note to Edward Gervayse, and its purport was communicated to Clara.

"I always thought he would cry off," remarked that light-hearted young lady. "All men are jilts."

Not long afterward, Mr. Jeffery came into the box. He shook Edward Gervayse warmly by the hand, and seemed to be in excellent spirits. But he soon excused himself, as before, on the ground of an engagement.

As may be conjectured, Miss Winthrop is now Mrs. Gervayse; Mr. Jeffery still lives on in his chambers; and this is a true account of the only love-affair which he ever had.—*English Society.*

FLYING MACHINES.—If we are ever to rival the birds, it must be by aid of some mechanical means, some flying machine. Numbers of these have been invented, but it is hardly necessary to say that none of them have, as yet, been successful. No one has yet really discovered the principles on which birds fly, or on which it will be necessary to proceed before men can do the same. Any of these machines would doubtless, if successful, be very useful for purposes of fighting, but some few have been intended by their inventors chiefly for that object.

Among the most remarkable of these is one for which a patent was taken out in 1855 by the Earl of ALDBOROUGH. This invention, if it could be brought to work, would of itself be quite sufficient to revolutionize the whole art of warfare; and balloons would by this time have taken the place of men-of-war, with the additional advantage of being equally useful over land and sea, which no ship could possibly be. Then the present war might have seen fulfilled the prediction of the poet of "Locksley Hall," who in fancy—

"Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rain'd a ghastly dew
From the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue;
Far along the world-wide whisper of the south wind rushing warm,
With the standards of the people plunging thro' the thunderstorm."

The specification of the patent in question describes a perfect armament of aërial vessels of warlike nature, which, probably, never existed even as models. Each of them is a sort of balloon, fitted with wings to be worked by hand and by a complicated arrangement of springs. Some are of the ordinary balloon shape, and have wings fastened to the car; others are in the shape of a boat. They are all to be raised by means of gas, and the wings are to be used only to impart horizontal motion and direction. How liable these machines are to all the objections mentioned above is obvious.

The armament of these vessels is complete. Guns and muskets are to be so placed as to utilize the recoil—how, is not said—while explosive shells are to be dropped from them. Some are even to be thinly armor-plated at top, that they may be safely protected from the attack of hostile vessels above. To each ship one or more "pilot-boats" are attached, for the purpose of guiding, landing passengers, &c., so that no convenience may be wanted.

To insure the safety of these marvelous ships, a fortress is to be provided, guarded by a sort of *chevaux-de-frise*, arranged like the entrance to a mouse-trap, so as to allow vessels to go out, but impede the entry of any hostile ships. In order to admit friendly balloons, the stakes of the *chevaux-de-frise* are movable.

In order that there may be no misconception of the powers of these ships, a drawing attached to the specification gives a representation of the attack and defense of a fort by two fleets of them, where they were represented as sailing about, and in vigorous conflict. Numerous other uses of them, such as dragging ships over by grappling their masts are also mentioned.

This invention is apparently the most complete in intention of any which would apply balloons to fighting uses. How utterly impracticable it is in all its execution is obvious. One or two others of like character have been patented, but one such is enough to mention—*ex uno disce omnes.* Still, it is easy to laugh at the attempt after aërostation. The science may, after all, be in its infancy; and some new source of motive power may yet be discovered which may lift us through the air. Till such discovery, we must be content to go on destroying one another with the means we have—means, to judge of the present war, of very sufficient power.—*Once a Week.*

Some Old Watches—How the Old-time Time-Pieces Were Made.

From the Boston Traveller, Dec. 28.

On the Waltham table at the Woman Suffrage Bazaar there is a case of curious old watches to be seen, some of them the oldest in the country. These show the progressive steps in watch-making since 1600 up to the present time. Among them is one made by LINNEBAC at Orleans, about the year 1600, before screws or hair-springs were used. It is a small silver watch, with but one hand to indicate the time. It has the "barrel" and "fusee," and the power is communicated from one to the other by means of a horse-hair or something of that kind.

There is also a very ancient "bull's eye" that seems to have seen hard service; its face is scarred and its hands gone. This one was made by ALEXANDRE fifty or sixty years later than the other. This to some extent is held together by screws, and has the hair-spring and a chain instead of the horse-hair. Though old and full of years it yet retains some vitality. Both of these watches have the verge escapement, which required them to be twice as thick as those now made. These belong to the American Waltham Watch Company.

Another one is very curious in construction and interesting from associations. This belonged to the Duke of WELLINGTON, and was obtained from GRATTAN when he was last in this country. It is large enough to fill a watch pocket three times the present size. The carving on the gold case represents a battle-field, with tents, cannon and implements of war; on one side is an elephant, indicating the battle to have been in the East. Rising above the scene is the rock of Gibraltar, upon which is planted the British lion and flag; in the distance the rising sun is seen between the pillars of Hercules. The case and the carving are of different colored gold.

On the white enameled face are indicators of the day of the week, of the month, the changes of the moon, with second, minute and hour hands. It strikes the hours and quarters regularly, and will do this at any time by touching a spring, thus giving to the ear the time within a quarter of an hour. The watch is owned by CHARLES W. FOGG, of Waltham, Superintendent of the extensive watch works in that place. It is in striking contrast with the beautiful little gold watch beside it, a dainty specimen of the high degree of skill and accuracy attained by the American Company in the manufacture of their watches. This was presented to the Bazaar by R. S. ROBBINS, of the American Company, and is to be disposed of by shares at the Waltham table.

Valuable Papers Procured in England by an Ohio Historical Society.

From the Cleveland Herald, Dec. 29.

A short time ago the Secretary of the Western Reserve Historical Society, of this city, made an application, through Hon. J. LATHROP MOTLEY, to the British Government for copies of such original documents in the State Paper Office as related to the capture of Pickawillany by the French in 1752. Pickawillany was an English trading post on Laramie's Creek, in Shelby County, Ohio. The facts relating to its capture and destruction have ever been involved in mystery, and some of our best historians of the West (ALBACH and PERKINS) have expressed a doubt whether the post was ever attacked at all. Some authors make the year 1751, others 1753. Her Majesty's Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Earl GRANVILLE, after receiving Mr. GOODMAN'S application, kindly ordered copies to be made, free of expense, of all the letters and documents among the Government archives that related to the affairs in the Ohio country in 1752-3. On Saturday last these valuable papers came to hand, having been sent to the Secretary of the Historical Society through the Department of State, Washington City. They comprise a number of lengthy unpublished letters of ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Governor of Virginia; letters from the British Lords of Trade to the Governor of Virginia; letter of Capt. WILLIAM TRENT, an agent of Virginia, to the Western Indians; and what is more valuable, an unpublished manuscript journal of Capt. WILLIAM TRENT, appointed to convey to the Twigtwee Indians in Ohio a number of presents from His Majesty, the King of Great Britain. The journal, begun in June, 1752, gives a pretty full account of the attack on and capture of Pickawillany, and various other new facts of historical importance relating to the Twigtwee and Shawanese Indians, with proceedings of council meetings, speeches, &c.

It is to be hoped the Historical Society will be enabled at an early day to print these valuable documents, and we doubt not at its next meeting a vote of thanks will be tendered to Mr. MOTLEY and Her Majesty's Secretary of Foreign Affairs for their kind and considerate attentions.

The Battle of the Pigs.

From the Bangor (Me.) Whig, Dec. 29.

The following story was related to us by a gentleman of undoubted veracity, who vouches for its truth. In the village of Brewer, opposite this city, two men carry on the livery business—occupying stables situated about a quarter mile apart—and each owns a huge Chester hog weighing nearly 400 pounds. The other day Mr. A.'s hog broke out of his pen and strayed down upon Mr. B.'s premises, and the latter, mistaking the animal for his own, drove him into the pen under his stable. Presently he heard a terrible rumpus, and found that his own porcine had resented the intrusion, and was giving the hog he had turned in a terrible thrashing. Separating the combatants, Mr. B drove Mr. A's hog home and he was secured in his own domain. The next morning Mr. B, upon going to feed his hog, discovered him lying on the ground in his pen utterly exhausted, and his adversary of the previous day industriously engaged in gnawing a hole in his back. It appears that after Mr. A's hog was driven home he meditated upon the drubbing he had received until he got mad all over, and, breaking out in the night, he made his way through the darkness to his adversary's sty, smashed his way in, and proceeded to revenge his wrongs by nearly killing his antagonist.

THEATRE BILLS.

The Ancient and the Modern Posters.

How the Old Romans Collected Their Audience—Theatrical Bill-Posting of the Present Day—Peculiarities of the Business—"Billing the City"—Some Extraordinary Bills.

How did the old Roman impressarios collect their audiences? How did the *editor spectaculorum* manage to bring together the 300,000 Romans who thronged the circus when TRAJAN exhibited ten thousand gladiators, with side-shows of combats between elephants and lions, interspersed with pleasant interludes of several hundreds of Christians thrown to the tigers? Going back further, how did the Greek know that ARISTOPHANES would have the honor of producing his "Wasps," "Birds," or "Frogs," clever old comedies in their day, or that ÆSCHYLUS was ready to put his grand tragedy of "Prometheus" on the boards? It is supposed that heralds announced them, or that pictures illustrative of the games were exhibited about the streets, just as we see now over booths at fairs, fabulous scenic representations of what is supposed to be represented within.

THE FIRST POSTER.

Lately a discovery was made at Pompeii, which has thrown more light on the subject. A piece of wall was found, still neatly whitewashed, and on it an inscription in charcoal, or done with some pigment, announcing the most ancient public entertainment on record. The translation is as follows:

"On occasion of the dedication of the baths, at the expense of CNŒUS ALLEIUS NIJIDUS MAIUS, there will be a chase of wild beasts, athletic contests, sprinkling of perfumes and an awning. Prosperity to MAIUS, Chief of the Colony."

This latter sentence pretty much the prototype of the old English formula under the play-bills of *vivat Rex*; the method of advertisement also recalling our native mural decorations. If some thousands of years ago this modest Roman inscription could draw overflowing houses, it would scarcely suffice nowadays. The learned Prof. Giglamps' announcement to the New-York public of his lecture on the conjugate affinity of Protoplasms, requires thorough ventilation by means of posters. Notwithstanding the thrilling interest of his subject, he would stand but little chan[illegible] of Signor Smithernini's troop of [illegible] and trained monkeys, unless he could [illegible] protoplasms in blue, green and red, and cover half the blank walls with them. He must, if he wants to draw, do what is called in theatrical business language, "bill the street."

AMERICAN THEATRICAL ADVERTISEMENT AN ART.

American theatrical advertisement is an art. In England the approach to anything like our brilliancy of display is impossible. Who could appreciate a stunning poster through a thick London fog? On the Continent it has made no progress since the time of the miracle plays. In Paris all the theatres are represented together on a single bill, each performance in a particular square. You take in everything at a glance. Of course, this has its advantages, but is tame when compared with our methods. Who can fail to see distinct individuality in our street posters? High tragedy, genteel comedy, opera bouffe, negro minstrelsy—all have their distinctive physiognomies. A big, glaring picture of Mr. BOOTH as *Hamlet*, skull in hand, deep yawning grave before him, all bathed in a steel-blue moonlight, would be out of keeping; and should Mr. JEFFERSON'S famous personification be but intimated by a rough sketch of his little dog Schneider, all the unities would be shocked. We feel sure the general street reader is pretty well acquainted with the "Rip Van Winkle" poster. How its big blue letters straddle over the paper, solidly poised on their legs, seeming to say, "Oh, we don't want to stop you. If you can afford to wait awhile before coming to see us, pray do so. This is our five thousandth representation; it is by no means impossible we may run on to the ten thousandth." Now, your "Wee Willie Winkie" is a different thing. Mr. FOX grins at you from the top of the picture, and so truthful is the cartoon that you hear the rattle of Harlequin's laugh with the flutter of pretty Columbine's skirts, and feel almost sure that Pantaloon is going to tumble out from the paper clean into the middle of the street. Mr. FISK'S opera bouffe, a semi-tone between a regular opera and something else, adopts several styles of street advertisement. Lately we had "The Brigands" looking down the sign-boards, but this week we have an enlarged photograph, some mammoth *carte de visite*, of Mlle. AIMEE, so cleverly lithographed that one feels tempted to take her down surreptitiously from her shrine and to paste her in some Brobdingnagian album, but for the penalties such thefts impose. Nice discriminations in such things? Why of course there must be. See how elegantly Mr. WALLACK does it! His posters are as choice as his pieces. There is nothing loud or glaring in them, but just piquancy enough to excite curiosity. The letters are nicely twined, twirled or arabesqued. He that reads must intuitively understand that there must be something attractive, a comedy well chosen and superlatively well performed.

THOSE WHO BILL THE STREETS.

About four printing offices make a special business of theatrical advertisement. Of these, one in Nassau-street may, we suppose, be said to do fully one-half of the work. One or two lithographing firms supply the more elaborate but smaller show-bills. Theatres and places of public amusement vary as to the number of posters to be employed. About 700 are supposed sufficient to bill the streets, though sometimes as many as 1,200 are used. In addition to this, innumerable smaller bills are distributed, which are hung up in hotels, car depots, barber shops, taverns and groceries. In printing large and elaborate posters of various colors, such as for the "Black Crook" or "Wee Willie Winkie," the prime cost of making the blocks is from $80 to $100. The printing is then from $40 to $50 per 100. Less grandiose bills, such as for the legitimate drama or for concerts, are furnished at $15 per 100. Small hand-bills are worth $8 per 1,000. A theatre may use at one and the same time three different styles of posters.

CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Clever as are the general theatrical posters, they sink into insignificance when compared with the circus and menagerie advertisements. All higher canons of art being put aside, we have heard European artists of distinction expatiate over their strength and vigor. "They are not horses from the Elgin marbles," they would say, "nor would LANDSEER, VERNET or ROSA BONHEUR like them precisely. But that bare-backed horse is really galloping right out from the paper, and that circus rider has the thews and muscles cleverly put in, and we might ask any Fellow of the Royal Academy to draw a man throwing a somersault, and he couldn't do it." Cincinnati has the monopoly of circus printing, though New-York artists make the designs and cut the blocks. They are pretty expensive, costing to print some $2 80 per sheet, and as it takes some dozen sheets to emblazon the side of a house, some idea of the whole cost may be arrived at. Negro minstrels use a notable quantity of posters, and a troupe in repute, on a three months' trip, will use up $800 worth of show-bills.

THE MODERN PLAY-BILL.

The first notice of the modern play-bill dates from 1587, when a certain Master CHARLEWOOD, of London, had "lycensed unto him by the whole consent of the assistants, the onlye imprinting of all manners of bills for players." MALONE says that the early bills did not give the list of characters, but only the names of the actors. There is a small poster of 1663 extant of a comedy called "The Humorous Lieutenant," performance to commence at 3 o'clock, suggestive of matinées. Actors, in old times, stuck up the play-bills themselves, which would be rather a difficult task, if not a derogatory one, to the profession of today.

BILL-STICKERS.

This brings us naturally to bill-stickers, bill-posters, or distributors. One firm in New-York does almost the entire theatrical posting business. The number of bills they put up weekly must be immense. You can get at it by counting the places of amusement and multiplying them by six hundred. Should it rain or storm, they can hardly keep up with the work. This firm employs, year in and year out, fourteen steady hands, with two wagons and horses. At the present moment they are forced to very much increase their strength. The theatrical bills use up daily two barrels of flour, and in cold weather a notable quantity of salt enters into the compound to prevent its freezing. It takes quite an expert to put up a bill neatly and quickly; not to mix up the pieces, to put them upside down, and in a gale of wind, with one dexterous dab to secure them straight and even to the wall. Theatres contract for the work, and pay from $30 to $50 per week for posting. When what are called streamers—those long, narrow strips of printing, some fifty feet long by three wide, are to be plastered on a wall some thirty feet from the ground, extra pay is allowed. There are a great many queer technical terms used—those gutter-curb pieces of paper rejoicing in the name of "snipes."

BILL-STICKERS VS. STREET ARABS.

Why it is we do not know, but a feud exists between bill-stickers and street Arabs. If the boys succeed in pulling the ladder from under the bill-sticker, his revenge comes in the guise of a pretty good whack with his paste-brush, and insult is added to injury by the sprinkling of about a gallon of a peculiar slimy, sticking substance. In order to secure good work and the proper publicity, theatrical managers employ a person who reports on the condition of posters, and advises of any neglect of duty.

A BILL'S WONDERFUL ADVENTURE.

If antiquarians divide the periods of primeval man into the stone, bone and iron eras, we stand a good chance of going down to posterity as belonging to the advertising age. "Ah!" said a traveled friend of ours, "when I was in Soudan news came to us that a great chief some days' journey from us had a treasure, a picture of untold beauty. We mounted our camels and went through the burning sands for three mortal days. At last, just as our water-skins were dry, we arrived at the Sheik's tents. He was a superb old man, and, after a sheep was killed and eaten, with a traveler's curiosity, I broached the delicate subject. From the bottom of a cedar chest, beneath bournousses and caftans, he disentombed something carefully done up in a shawl. 'See! behold!' he cried; 'this came to me from a strange land. It traveled here from the Nile, in boats. From even further than that.' I was quite excited. Was it some old papyrus, some grand relic of the Pharaohs? I trembled with emotion. With shaky fingers the old man undid the coverings, and exhibited to me a show-bill of DAN BRYANT'S—the flaring picture of a regular nigger break-down. 'I cannot sell it to you,' went on the old man, 'it has preserved our stock from murrain this year, and in cases of fever and blindness it works marvelous cures. Blessed be the Prophet.'"

We are within bounds in saying that New-York theatres, concerts, circusses, and shows generally decorate our walls alone to the tune of $300,000 per annum.

THE RIOT AT HOLLAND.

How a Woman put to Flight a Mob of Twenty Drunken Men—Her Presence of Mind and Courage.

From the Buffalo Express, Dec. 30.

We published, on Wednesday morning last, a full account of the bloody affair which occurred Christmas eve, at Holland village, in this county, growing out of riotous proceedings on the part of a mob of drunken laborers employed on the Buffalo and Washington Railway. The story, as we gave it, was one of remarkable tragical interest, but it failed, as we have since learned from a more complete narrative of the facts, to do justice to the extraordinary heroism exhibited by Mrs. PAUL, the landlady of the house assailed, who was the chief actor in the appalling tragedy.

The mob which assailed the tavern of Mr. PAUL was composed of from eighteen to twenty-two (the statements differ) of the Irish laborers who are working on the Buffalo and Washington Railway, near Holland village. They had visited other drinking-places and intoxicated themselves before arriving at PAUL'S tavern, and it appears that they came to the latter with predetermined intentions of malice, to satisfy a revengeful grudge against its proprietors. Their disposition to do mischief was soon manifested, and Mr. PAUL, who seems to be but nominally the head of the house, was speedily driven from the scene, his two young sons, one eighteen and the other twenty years of age, coming forward to deal with the riotous visitors. The boys, who vainly endeavored to pacify the drunken, savage gang, and to induce them to leave the premises, were finally set upon and badly beaten, as were also a couple of men boarding in the house, who came to their rescue. Up to this time Mrs. PAUL had not appeared. It was not until one of her sons, covered with blood and bruises, retreated to her, in the rear apartments of the house, that she felt herself summoned to action. Her first instincts were altogether womanly. She thought that she could persuade the ruffians, by an appeal to the ordinary respect of man for woman, to desist from their violence, and she boldly went into their midst, drunken and armed with clubs as they were. Her appearance and her appeals had no effect upon them. They threatened her own person with violence, and swore that they would burn the house and kill its inmates. Then the soul of this strong-hearted woman rose to arms, and declared for battle with the savage mob which would not be conciliated by peaceful persuasions. Escaping from a side door, she attempted to rally the neighbors, of whom there were enough near at hand, to the defense of her threatened house and family. But the neighbors would not rally; the mob looked too formidable to them. She could gather no force to assist her; and perhaps it is not singular that the villagers stood timidly aloof, because, without some resolute leader to give them confidence in each other, men are apt to appear cowards in such an emergency, through every one's fear that he may expose himself without good backing from his fellows. At all events, the neighbors of Mrs. PAUL declined to assume the defense of her premises, so she was left to her own resources. Nothing daunted, she borrowed two revolvers, dispatched a messenger to the village store to purchase a hundred rounds of cartridges, and returned to her beleaguered home. The rioters were in full possession of its front rooms, and engaged in indiscriminate smashing of windows and furniture, helping themselves to liquor and appropriating property. She loaded the revolvers that she had borrowed, placed them in the hands of her two sons, stationed them at the two doors leading into the bar-room, where the mob was mostly congregated, and directed them to fire several shots, first into the ceiling of the room, above the heads of the crowd, in the hope that that might suffice to alarm the marauders and drive them off. That the shots were so fired is attested, we are told, by the bullet marks in the ceiling. They had no effect; the rioters were too mad with liquor and with their passion to be sobered by the warning. Some of them, on the contrary, made a rush toward one of the boys, and then his brother fired a shot which struck the foremost of the assailants in the abdomen, and then, too, under the direction of the courageous mother, who reloaded the revolvers as they were emptied, the firing was kept up, straight into the mob, until it broke in panic and fled. One man was killed outright, or dropped dead a few paces from the door, and was found lying as he fell, with a bottle of whisky under one arm and a piece of clothing plundered from the tavern under the other. Two others are likely to die from the wounds that they received.

The affair was one of sickening horror; but it is impossible, while one shudders at it, not to admire as well as marvel at the cool womanly courage—not masculine, nor unwomanly—which the mother displayed. She appears, from all that is told us, to have retained her presence of mind and her deliberateness of judgment perfectly throughout, exhausting pacific efforts before resorting to the deadly measures from which she did not shrink at last, when they became necessary. Public opinion in the Holland community, we are informed, fully justifies what was done under her lead, and well it may, for who can say to what lengths the drunken riot would have gone in the village if the heroic courage of Mrs. PAUL had not quelled it.

Fraud on Shippers by Chinamen.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Dec. 22.

The steamer *Japan*, which arrived on Tuesday evening from Hongkong, brought among other freight a number of bales of raw silk consigned via Pacific Railroad to Southampton, England. The raw silk is not dutiable, but it is the practice of the customs departments to make more or less examination of packages in every invoice. Mr. Scott, of the Appraisers' store, in making the examination to his surprise found that a fraud had been perpetrated, one of the bales containing only old rags, rope and oakum in place of the silk. The fraud had evidently taken place when the silk was packed, as the bale was exactly alike in external appearance, of the same consistency, and weighed to an ounce with the balance of the invoice. The perpetrators, doubtless, expected that no discovery would be made until the silk would reach its destination, and possibly not until after sale to consumer, when so long a time would have elapsed, and the bale have passed through so many hands as to prevent the detection of the guilty party. As it is, the news of the fraud will not only go with the bale to its destination, but will also be sent back by return steamer to Hong Kong. Raw silk is worth about $6 per pound, making the fraud fully $600, if successful.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It may be the world owes every man a living, and if he goes properly to work to get it the world very cheerfully pays the debt, but some men take a very peculiar way to get their rights in this respect. The most selfish which we have lately heard of is that of a man near Leeds, England, who put a large stone on the track of the Midland Railway, because he wanted to be taken into custody and fed at the public expense. To him his own life may have been of more consequence than that of all the passengers whose lives he was putting in peril, but he could hardly expect the authorities to set the same value upon a man who had failed to earn a living for himself. They concluded, however, to allow him a living, though not one of his own choice. He was very properly sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

One Mr. SCOTT, of Detroit, takes a novel method of revenging himself upon his envious neighbors. Mr. SCOTT had a valuable piece of property in the heart of the city, upon which he desired to erect a handsome block, but the municipal fathers, in the exercise of their paternal authority, had seen fit to spoil it by taking a portion for an alley way. The owner began to take the proper steps to recover the property by giving a just and lawful equivalent, when his neighbors, from some unknown motive and by some mysterious means, got out an injunction, which is an ingenious contrivance of Courts and lawyers to prevent what can't be stopped in any other way. Mr. SCOTT is determined to have a sort of poetic justice in the matter, if he cannot obtain the prosy article dispensed in the Courts of law. He announces his intention of building on the portion of his property kindly left him by the city, an ugly brick building of irregular shape, with little old-fashioned windows, and paint it black, with a huge label across its front, "Scott's Injunction Block." On the roof he will put a cupola, with the horridest of bells, and require the tenants, of whom he proposes to have many in the building, to toll the dismal instrument of torture for an hour twice every day.

The Irish have rendered invaluable assistance to the French during their struggle with the legions of King WILLIAM. They have been present at many battles, none of which have taken place on French soil, or been chronicled by imaginative correspondents. In all of these they have fought with the energy and fervor for which they are distinguished all over the world, and it is to be hoped that their services will be gratefully acknowledged by the people in whose behalf they have bled. One of the latest of these engagements took place at Ferry Hill, County of Durham, between three Irishmen and one Englishman, the latter representing the legions of King WILLIAM aforesaid. In a rough and tumble contest, the sturdy representative of the Teutonic race was in a fair way to overcome the doughty champions of the infant Republic, when they drew their knives and repulsed the enemy with terrible slaughter. On the following day, the whole party appeared before a Magistrate, when, as usual, the victory was claimed by both sides. The exact merits of the case will be established by impartial history.

San Francisco does not allow the rest of the world to enjoy any rational luxury very long before she takes a taste of the same, and now she has got a first-class breach of promise case. HELEN AUGUSTA MORLY has invested her affections in one of these curious enterprises, and hopes to get a return of $20,000 by the grace of a jury of her peers. Her complaint against one MORRIS S. GALVIN, with whom she deposited the capital aforesaid, setteth forth that on the 30th of June, 1870, she did promise to marry the said GALVIN, "within a reasonable time after request," and he did promise to marry her "within a reasonable time after being requested by her so to do." Not having any opportunity to do otherwise, though that fact is not set forth, she remained unmarried, and ready to fulfill her contract, of course, until Dec. 12, when the defendant "unlawfully and injuriously married another, contrary to his promise to her, and to her damage in the sum of $20,000." HELEN AUGUSTA sets a high value on her affections if she expects to get a dividend of $20,000 in six months. She puts her claim, however, on the ground of damage and injury, and her sentimental property must have been subject to a terrible wear and tear in the hands of the reprobate GALVIN. A San Francisco jury cannot fail to see that the protection of the young affections of all the daughters and sisters of California is intrusted to their keeping, and will accordingly hold themselves equal to the high responsibility.

They have some very poetical farmers in Ballard County, Ky., men of fine sensibilities and a highly spiritual nature. A party of these etherial beings encamped in a valley over night, a short time ago, and, like the dazed voyagers cast on the enchanted isle in the "Tempest," or the gushing being who has been so long tormented by a persistent fly, heard "music in the air," surpassing in melody any instrument of sound with which they were acquainted. The melodious notes proceeded from the depths of air, and were kept up for some time, to the great enjoyment of the rustics. The report saith that "no explanation could be found for this remarkable phenomenon." An outrageously wicked editor at Louisville dismisses the story, with the Mephistophelean sneer that the "whisky is very bad in Ballard County."

The proper study of mankind is man, especially woman. It is very curious to note how the human intellect is continually busy devising new ways of doing old things, and although the female intellect cannot claim credit for many useful inventions, it is very prolific of those interesting little deviations from the common way of doing things, known as caprices. In these days suicide is getting to be in itself too common-place an affair to attract much attention, and those who are ambitious to persist in the attempt to create a startling sensation in their own families or the community at large, are obliged to resort to some original method of "making away with themselves." A woman in Bay City, Mich., was lately seized with the prevailing mania for suicide, and her wits at once set about the task of finding some new and ridiculous way of accomplishing this great end. She seized a tea-kettle of boiling water and began to drink its contents from the spout, but her resolution was not equal to the heroic deed, and the attempt was a lamentable failure. She lives on with an addition to her earthly sufferings.

The London papers contain the startling announcement that GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, on arriving in London, proceeded at once to the Reform Club and inquired for Mr. GLADSTONE, Earl GRANVILLE and Mr. FORSTER. These officials had the discretion not to appear at this terrible summons, but it is useless for them to hope to escape this indefatigable censor of the nations of the world. It is really painful to think of the wrath which G. F. is nursing for them and the consternation the whole British Cabinet will be in when he gets an opportunity to launch his rhetorical thunderbolts in their midst. When GEORGE FRANCIS gets abroad among those European nations, the only resource they seem to have is to clap him in prison, and then they feel safe.

In Calistoga, Cal., they profess to have a petrified forest covering about ten acres of land. Many of the trees are still standing, though changed to solid stone, "as if by the stroke of an enchanter's wand," and, leaning in different directions on account of the great weight of the trunks, they present a very fantastic appearance. Slabs of the fir-trees are said to make beautiful mantels. The "*savants*," we are told—for they have *savants* in Calistoga—are of opinion that the forest was submerged in water, quickly petrified and then restored to the upper air. The story thus far is pretty good, even for California, but more remains behind. They could not, of course, have so large a petrified forest without one toad or lizard, who had been imbedded for ages in one of the hardened trunks and lived through it all; and sure enough they have the reptile still active, after his long imprisonment in a fir-tree which was 500 years old when it was petrified somewhere about the time of the Deluge. The aged creature is a lizard, who, during all this time, has attained a length of only four inches. He still has prospects before him, however.

The *Surrey Comet*, a brilliant and erratic journal in the south of England, says that at the Anerley pauper-school, a short time ago, the guardians of the institution were inquiring into the diet of the poor children gathered therein, when the Superintendent was unable to "fix on any day within the present year when hot meat had been served up." There are 800 children at this "school," and it is not a cheering topic for the imagination to think of the quantity of treacle and brimstone that must have been "served up" in the last twelvemonth, during which a hot dinner has been unknown, and a savory joint among things hoped for but not seen. They are in need of some large-hearted Dickens to visit their public institutions in Surrey, and let the world know how they obey the divine injunction "feed my lambs."

Commend us to an Iowa jury for exact ideas of justice. Those thrifty farmers, whose fathers came from New-England, know the value of a strict administration of that commodity, and they also place a liberal value upon our current nickel coin. A gentleman in that great and growing Commonwealth brought a suit against a railroad to recover damages for the loss of a trunk of new clothes, and put in his claim for $100. The jury, by dint of uncommon sagacity, discovered that a shirt in the lost trunk had been worn once, and so returned a verdict for $99 99, dating one cent for the depreciation in the value of that shirt by wear and tear. The railroad corporation ought to be grateful that its lot is cast in Iowa.

HOTEL FIRE-ESCAPES.

Progress of the Work—Surveys Completed—Objections to the Project by Hotel Proprietors.

Superintendent MACGREGOR, of the Building Department, is pushing forward the work connected with preparing surveys of the various hotels in the City, for the purpose of ordering fire-escapes to be attached thereto, in a rapid manner. To effect the object considerable labor is required, as a minute diagram of the premises in each case is necessary. These have already been completed at the Grand Central, Grand and French's Hotels, and the notices will be issued forthwith. The survey of the Fifth-avenue will be finished early this week. After the owners of the property are notified as to the provisions of the law, from five to ten days' time is given in which they may render compliance, or if they think it judicious, contest the law. This period must therefore elapse before it can be definitely stated that the proprietors of our hotels have exhibited an unwillingness to co-operate with the Superintendent in the necessary steps to prevent disaster. The owners of hotel property claim that in attaching fire-escapes to the building, such as now used, the buildings themselves are not only disfigured, but in case of fire the escapes do not insure safety, or furnish adequate means of exit from the burning structure. This objection could be easily obviated, however, if those interested would make common cause, and on consultation with each other agree upon some design, ornamental in itself, which should comply with the law on the subject, and by the adoption of which safety would be guaranteed, in time of accident, to the occupants of the building. Proprietors of hotels also insist that a fire-escape on the outside of a building renders the various rooms unsafe, in offering a premium, as it were, for thieves to enter, and that while securing their guests in case of danger from fire, they subject them to the liability of being robbed, and perhaps murdered. This objection and others are strongly urged; but as in the first case cited, they might all be removed upon due consultation. The necessity of prompt action in the premises is apparent, and if, after the Building Department shall have discharged its duty in endeavoring to carry out the law, those owning hotel property in any way evade its provisions as to safeguards against danger, the responsibility, in case of disaster, can then be fixed where it properly belongs.

Remember the Poor.

At this season of the year the heart of humanity is daily touched with the cry of the needy, and every well-to-do person ought at once to put himself or herself in connection with some who are less favored, and see them safely through the exigencies of this inclement period. The very best educating process for the rich, and learned, and gifted, would be this personal contact with the children of misfortune and misery. They would find that those in humble life are of like passions with themselves, and that they need kind words and friendly encouragement, and hearty counsel and Christian sympathy more than they want money. If any among our readers would like to visit the poor, not in a patronizing manner, but in a brotherly way, to do, and to get good, let him call on one of our City missionaries, who will gladly lead the way, and help him in carrying out his benevolent wishes. The following list of City missionaries will be useful to our readers, who may have occasion to see them, and should be preserved for reference:

First and Second Wards, Mr. HATT, No. 150 Nassau-street, and Mr. FARRON, No. 27 Greenwich-street; Third and Fifth Wards, Mr. LOVE, No. 15 Renwick-street; Fourth and Sixth Wards, Mr. BRADLEY, No. 153 Worth-street, and Mr. BURDICK, No. 510 Pearl-street; Seventh Ward, Mr. HORTON and Mr. ELMORE, No. 347 Cherry-street; Eighth and Fifteenth Wards, Mr. BETKER and Mr. SMITH, No. 185 Spring-street; Ninth Ward, Mr. PARKER, No. 648 Hudson-street; Tenth and Fourteenth Wards, Mr. JONES, No. 116 Elizabeth-street; Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards, Mr. METEER and Mr. NEWCOMB, No. 70 Columbia-street; Twelfth Ward, Mr. CRAFT, No. 118 East One Hundred and Ninth-street; Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards, Mr. RUSTAR, No. 114 East Twenty-second-street; Seventeenth Ward, Mr. HUTCHINSON, No. 63 Second-street; Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards, Mr. SPENCER, No. 412 East Fiftieth-street; Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards, Mr. RUSTAR, No. 114 East twenty-second-street.

Among the Germans Mr. HAGEN, No. 97 Seventh-street, and Mr. DOWCH, No. 258 Rivington-street, will attend to any calls for that people. It will be understood that we have not given a complete list of all the City missionaries laboring in the City, but have simply designated one or two in each Ward, representing every part of the City, as sufficient for our present purpose.

A Political Removal.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, held yesterday, Mr. GEORGE H. SHELDON, the efficient Chief Clerk of the Fire-Marshal's Bureau since its organization, was suddenly removed from office without cause being assigned or reason given, and Mr. WM. H. DE CAMP, lately an employe in the Custom-house, appointed in his place. Mr. SHELDON has been most useful to the public in his late position, as he organized the Bureau, and has prepared all of the statistics of fires, which have been found so valuable. Mr. MANIERRE, being asked the cause of the removal of Mr. SHELDON, said there was nothing against that gentleman personally or politically, but the pressure in favor of those removed from the Custom-house was too strong to be resisted, and it had been impossible to find any other place than that of Mr. SHELDON for its new incumbent.

Week of Prayer—1871.

The Executive Committee of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States of America have issued the following programme for the annual Week of Prayer, beginning today:

Sunday, Jan. 1—Sermons—Subject: "Inspiration of Holy Scripture: Its Sufficiency and Sole Authority for Religious Faith and Practice."

Monday, Jan. 2.—Prayer—Grateful review of the past, calling for renewed confidence and for increased devotedness; humiliation for the worldliness of the Church, and for national sins provoking Divine judgments.

Tuesday, Jan. 3.—Prayer—For nations, for all in authority, for soldiers and sailors, for all who have suffered in the recent war, and for the blessings of peace.

Wednesday, Jan. 4.—Prayer—For the conversion of children, for Sunday-schools, and all seminaries of learning, and for the raising up of more laborers in Christ's service.

Thursday, Jan. 5.—Prayer—For the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on all who profess and call themselves Christians, for the increase of charity, and of affectionate communion and co-operation among all in every land who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity.

Friday, Jan. 6.—Prayer—For the circulation of the Word of God, for a blessing on religious literature, for an end of religious persecution, and for the removal of all hindrances to the spread of the Gospel.

Saturday, Jan. 7.—Prayer—For Christian Missions, for the conversion of the world, and for "the glorious appearing of our Lord Jesus Christ."

Sunday, Jan. 8.—Sermons—Subject: "Faith Hope and Love"—essential witnesses for the truth.

This is substantially the programme issued by the Evangelical Alliance in foreign countries. The subjects for the day are the same, with slight alterations, adapting the whole to the specific wants of our own country. It is earnestly hoped that in all places this or a similar series of topics may be adopted, and that Christians everywhere will unite in the Week of Prayer, which, for many years past, has been so signally attended by Divine favor.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, President.
NOAH H. SCHENCK, Chairman of the Executive Committee.
OFFICE OF THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1870. }

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 1, 1871.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
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An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
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Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

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These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

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Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

It is reported from London that the Germans have made another unsuccessful assault upon Belfort, with the loss of 1,400 in killed and wounded. The report that the enemy evacuated the town of Gray, in the Eastern Department, at the advance of the French, is confirmed, and it is said that they are retiring from other towns, which they had previously occupied, as the French approach. The Army of Bordeaux is now to march directly on Paris. As the troops advance, the people of the towns hasten to join the ranks. At Argent and Cog the Prussians have been repulsed by the population. The German wounded are suffering terribly from the cold. The saddening statement is made that nearly every occupant of fifty-six carriages, soldiers wounded at the assault upon Belfort, on the 21st, was frozen to death, on the way to Chatenois. It is said that the German soldiers on the march to the north of France openly declare themselves "tired of the war!"

From Paris it is reported that shells have been thrown into the north part of the city from Rainey, a range of 7,000 yards. The losses sustained by Gen. DUCROT's army in the last sorties were so great as to render a reconstruction of the Army of Paris necessary. DUCROT and his brother officers are represented as fearful of the success of the final result of the struggle if this system of fighting is continued. The conduct of the people inside Paris is said to be still excellent, and their resignation, courage, and heroic exertions remarkable. Out of forty-seven Sisters of Charity attending the small-pox hospital, eleven have died. The French in California have sent a valuable New-Year's Gift to their unfortunate brethren in France—100,000 francs for the national defence. GAMBETTA has sent an enthusiastic reply to the Californians.

A Havre dispatch represents that the Germans have captured another English collier at Rouen, and sunk it in the Seine. A French iron-clad has again been seen off the Irish coast; and advices from Cochin China are to the effect that several German prizes have been taken into the French port of Saigon.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

It is said by the London *Post's* Moscow correspondent that the belief in an alliance between the United States and Russia in case of war, is now almost universal....Gen. PRIM is said to be rapidly improving; his wounds show no serious symptoms. The Spanish Cortes has sanctioned the issue of treasury bonds....VICTOR EMMANUEL and his principal Ministers have gone to Rome....The *Lima*, from Glasgow for this City, ran upon the wreck of the *Antilles*, in the Clyde, and was so much injured that she was obliged to put back for repairs.

GENERAL.

The United States steamer *Saranac*, which left Honolulu, S. I., for San Francisco four months ago, has not been heard from since, and there is much anxiety concerning her fate.

EDWARD MURPHY was shot and killed by JACK GUNN, at San Francisco, yesterday. There was a woman in the case.

There have been 195 fires in St. Louis during the past year, involving losses to the amount of $777,082.

Cincinnati has built twenty-eight steam vessels during the year just past, with an aggregate tonnage of 11,648 tons.

The Boston *Journal* declares that Mr. OAKES AMES is abundantly able to meet all his liabilities and carry out his financial projects.

The new City Government of Boston was inaugurated yesterday.

The Merrimack River is said to be lower than at any time since 1807. The municipal authorities of Lowell, Mass., enjoin the utmost economy in the use of water in that city.

They had 1,483 licenses for marriage and forty-three petitions for divorce in the District of Columbia during the year just past.

Judge LEARNED at Albany, yesterday, made orders in the case of JAMES FISK, Jr., against the Susquehanna Railroad Company, the effect of which is to prevent a change of venue from Rensselaer to New-York County.

The house in which HENRY CLAY was born, near Ashland, Va., was burned on Friday last.

The manufactures of Richmond, Va., have increased $5,000,000 in the last year.

The weather has greatly moderated in the South during the last twenty-four hours.

EDWIN HAMMOND, a famous sheep-breeder, died at Middlebury, Vt., yesterday.

Buildings valued at $30,000 to $40,000 were burned at Hoosick Falls, yesterday.

Six men were sentenced to prison for illegal voting, at Philadelphia, yesterday.

MICHAEL F. BEIRN was beaten to death in a drinking-saloon, at Philadelphia, on Friday night.

A fire occurred at Navasoto, Texas, yesterday, destroying sixteen buildings, and involving a loss of $100,000.

Rev. SIMON TUCK, a Jewish rabbi at Memphis, Tenn., died on Friday night.

The United States dispatch-boat *Tallapoosa*, Lieut. D. G. MCRITCHIE, sailed yesterday for Philadelphia and Washington. She conveys to the formert port forty-eight privates of the Marine Corps, under charge Capt. PARKER. She took in tow the little tug *Blue Light*, to proceed as far as the Delaware Breakwater, when he tug will endevor to make her way to Hampton Roads and Washington, if she can get through the ice. The *Tallapoosa* has been heavily plated forward, in order to force a channel through the ice up the Potomac, and reopen the navigation of that river as far as Washington.

The Republicans of the Second Congressional District of New-Hampshire resolved at their late convention that they approved the reduction of taxation, strict economy, and the early funding of the national debt. And they declared that they had full confidence in the patriotism and honesty of President GRANT.

There were 59 males and 444 females provided with situations through the Free Labor Bureau during last week.

During the past week the Police made 2,430 arrests.

The vital statistics show 36 still-births, 318 births, 119 marriages and 486 deaths during last week.

Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON reports 35 fires for the week ending at noon yesterday, with an estimated loss of $69,980. Ten of these disasters were caused by defective heating arrangements, nine by carelessness, and the others by various accidental causes.

The French Subscription Committee has received $188 75 from a new society at West Hoboken. The money is to be sent to France for the benefit of the wounded.

Christmas and the War Spirit.

The festival of "good will" is just over, and in nearly all Christian lands the people, from millions of homes and in thousands of temples, have joined in the first great Christmas anthem of "Peace on earth and good will to men." It has been sung amid the smoking homesteads and desolated fields of France; in the churches or among the armed worshipers through the German camps; under the ancient arches of cathedrals in beleaguered Paris; through German villages, where every house mourned its first-born; in English parish churches among quiet hamlets, where the new national army will soon be recruited; and the song will soon echo from Russian cities and villages, where the whole population are being drained for the great struggle at hand. In our country the ancient anthem has been chanted under no immediate preparations for war, and yet it is doubtful if our own people are any more ready for making practical and real the Christmas petition than are the European peoples.

The great obstacle to any long continuance of peace between nations, is undoubtedly the low and barbarous state of even Christian public opinion. The principles of the founder of our religion have scarcely even touched the sentiments and relations of nations to one another. With individuals it is different. If we compare classical and Christian society, or ancient, pagan, and modern customs and duties, as governing the conduct of person toward person, or class toward class, we discover an immense and most encouraging progress due to the influence of Christianity on the world. An era of beneficence and enlightenment separates the modern from the ancient world, in the treatment of the poor, the unfortunate, the foundling, and the slave; in the care of neglected children, the treatment of prisoners and captives, the distaste for cruel sports, and in the position of woman. In the legal relations of man to man, there has been an equal advance. Once, in case of any dispute between persons, the decision would have been by the strong hand, by "fire and iron," by raids and forages, by trial in water and fire, by duel and battle. Now, the questions at issue are referred to impartial umpires, or judges, or juries, and the decision is made on principles of law and justice. The principles of Christianity have become partially embodied in all modern legislation, and personal violence is replaced by a calm consideration of injuries by unbiased persons. Instead of the midnight attack of neighbor on neighbor, we have the complaint before a Court; in place of assassinations, and murder, and foray, and duel, we have a fair reference to officials appointed to judge from law and equity, and then a quiet abidance by their decisions. The code of revenge is no longer the code of society. Principles of justice and general "good-will" rule legal relations.

With nations, however, all this is reversed. Insult is at once returned with a blow. Revenge and barbarian anger rule the relations of peoples. The "trial by battle" determines debates and differences, even as it did in the Middle Ages. It is doubtful if the spirit of Christianity influenced, for instance, the relations between the French and the Germans as peoples before the present war, more than it did those between the Romans and the Gauls. CÆSAR never attacked his Celtic enemies more suddenly and with less provocation than did NAPOLEON the Germans. The Teutonic barbarians never burned with a passion for war, when they swept across the Roman frontier, more intensely than did their descendants when recently they crossed the Rhine. It is true that Christianity, through the principles of international law, has softened the horrors of war, and lessened the sufferings of the wounded and prisoners, but it has done little to prevent it.

The public opinion of the world in regard to war is essentially heathenish. The Press, and even the pulpit, does much to foment the worst evil of humanity—the spirit of war. When, for instance, a serious difference breaks out between England and Russia, like the present one, and the calm conclusions of wisdom are needed, the Press of almost every country begins to hound England on to war, by incessant reproaches as to her lack of spirit, and insults to her courage, so that it sometimes seems as if she might be forced to war by the mere shame of appearing cowardly. Again when, during our civil war, one of our naval officers performed an act of doubtful legality on a British ship, we found all England springing to arms without waiting for our explanation, or the least disposition to refer a doubtful question to an impartial umpire. And now on the *Alabama* question, we see thousands of our countrymen preferring to decide the difference by arms, or to revenge the wrong by blood, rather than await the decision which both interest and Christianity should demand, of an impartial Court of Arbitration. When a nation or government refuses all arbitration, on a question where there are plainly two sides, it is simply acting like the baron of the Middle Ages, or the pagan Briton, who decided all arguments by the bloody hand. The spirit of heathenism, in fact, pervades the relations of nations. Even enlightened writers on international law are not free from it. Thus an able publicist, discoursing on public rights, recently, in the columns of the *Nation*, is careful to warn his readers that "the intercourse of States should not be governed by the same maxims of right and justice as those which regulate the affairs of individual men."

Nothing can exorcise the war spirit but purification of public opinion in the pulpit and the Press, and the final embodiment of the principles of Christianity in that longed-for institution—an "International Court of Arbitration."

The Romance of a Coachman's Life.

In the vicinity of Hartford, Conn., lived a widow lady with one fair daughter. Whether, as some assert, she had come from the South and had "aristocratic connections," or whether she was merely the relict of a Connecticut Valley farmer, as is confidently maintained by others, is not material to the present history. Let it suffice that all authorities agree in testifying that she lived "in fine style and kept a magnificent turn-out." The name of her deceased husband was Mr. GRIDLEY, and to other claims upon her regard, he had added the very potent one of leaving her a nice little competency, invested in stocks, which were certainly not Erie, inasmuch as they were highly profitable. Under such circumstances, life flowed smoothly enough, or, at least, seemed, to the external world, to do so. Were we compelled to construct a theory to explain the coming embarrassments of Mrs. GRIDLEY, we should say that her besetting weakness was ambition. "By that sin fell the angels," says the poet, and it need hardly be wondered at if it was destined to work mischief to a confiding woman. Conclusive as such a theory might be in many points, the sequel will show that it does not in every respect meet the requirements of the case. It may, therefore, be preferable to leave the facts, for the present, to speak for themselves.

To the abode of innocence and peace at West Hartford, came, some five years ago, a new coachman. Trifling as the event may appear to all well-regulated minds, it was destined to have a very sinister effect upon the fortunes of Mrs. GRIDLEY and her only daughter. The new accession to the establishment at Hartford was a somewhat remarkable individual. He was then about twenty-eight years of age, looking, it is to be presumed, about as "intelligent and well built," as he is described to be at present. His early history is stated to have been rather erratic, being diversified by sundry public appearances in female attire, a species of deception which his "girlish appearance" is said to have rendered very successful. From this sort of masquerading, his talents seem to have developed into some degree of proficiency in appropriating his neighbors' goods. Being discovered in one of these little escapades, he is said to have been subjected to a three years' residence in the Connecticut State Prison. It is probable, therefore, that when he came into the service of the widow, the "shrewd and not altogether guileless expression" which a discriminating interviewer remarked on his countenance the other day, was already visible. Such physiognomical niceties were, however, hardly likely to be present to the mind of a lady selecting a coachman, so in spite of minor defects of expression, SAMUEL F. ANDREWS, or ANDRUS, for authorities differ as to the precise spelling, was taken into the service of Mrs. GRIDLEY. Mr. ANDRUS went into his new employment an unpretending enough individual, and to all appearance remained so for nearly two years. But this is no more to be remembered against him than the fact that "your butterfly was once a grub" should detract from the splendor of the winged insect that revels in the Summer sunshine. About three years ago, a transformation, "rich and strange," came over the occupant of the GRIDLEYS' coachman's box. "He attired himself," says an admiring reporter, "in gorgeous apparel, sported a massive gold watch and chain, wore diamonds of the first water, and was altogether a very gay and festive-looking sort of fellow." To a select circle of acquaintance the fact was explained by the statement that the lucky ANDRUS had won the affections of Miss ANTOINETTE H. GRIDLEY, the only daughter of the widow. Such events being, apparently, of frequent occurrence in Hartford, the explanation was considered perfectly satisfactory, and not at all surprising.

In the absence of any proofs beyond the bare assertion of Mr. ANDRUS, we must reluctantly pass over a number of suggestions for a very pretty love story. There is, however, some reason to believe that the coachman was about this period installed as man of affairs and confidential agent for the family. According to his own statement, he "transacted all their business, and sold out stocks at Mrs. GRIDLEY'S direction." It is necessary to state at this point that the previous employer of ANDRUS had been Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, Jr., and so, though not exactly himself the rose, he had dwelt near it, and was qualified by his contact with an atmosphere redolent of stocks and shares, to adapt himself to his new-found duties. The only well-authenticated instance where ANDRUS appears as agent for the GRIDLEYS, is in August last at a pawnbroker's in Hartford, with a cluster of diamonds valued at $1,000. On that occasion, the Police took the trouble of verifying his credentials, and found them satisfactorily indorsed by his employer. The ex-coachman has a lengthy recital concerning the showy and foolish expenditure of Mrs. GRIDLEY, and the consequent inroads made upon her little fortune. From depositions made by that lady and her daughter, it would appear that ANDRUS was quite disposed to assist them in reducing their stock of ready money. Their sworn declarations charge him with having "on or about the 21st September, 1868," abstracted some $3,000 from a tin trunk in their possession. The recreant coachman and confidential adviser is further charged with having clandestinely left their employ on the 5th September last. We are left to assume that the exposure of his breach of trust has been consequent upon his flight, though, at the present stage of the inquiry, it is not a little difficult to understand what actuated either the one or the other. ANDRUS, on his part, makes himself out to be a victim to feminine fickleness, while the aggrieved GRIDLEYS evidently consider their ex-coachman as an example of male perfidy. Between them, some very pretty "developments" may be expected. If ANDRUS goes on as he has begun, he may live to be Controller of the City Finances, or succeed "Boss" TWEED when that worthy has received his deserts.

Our Young Men.

Some remarks made in these columns a few days ago, respecting "Our Young Men," have caused many letters to be addressed to us. One writer lays great stress upon marriage and domestic ties as the sovereign, if not the sole, remedy for the evils adverted to, and prescribes cheap and comfortable homes on the "flat" principle of architecture as the first thing in order. But rent is not the only thing to be considered in matrimony and housekeeping. A cheap house is a very enticing affair—the more so, because of its rarity; but so long as food and clothes and the conventionalities of respectable life cost as much as they now do, the mere fact of house rent being cheap will not justify young men jumping into matrimony as a means of moral and social reform.

Our young men need rather to be cared for while they are just what they are. If they are in the rapids of temptation, and tending toward destruction, they should have a helping hand stretched out toward them. It may be that homes, such as may deserve that name, would do much for these tempest-tossed youth; but their boarding-houses, manifestly, are not the kind of thing JOHN HOWARD PAYNE referred to in his song of "Sweet Home," and the homes of their employers and business superiors are not furnished with a latch-string outside the door. Where, then, shall this large class among us find a home? What is offered on the side of morality, culture, innocent enjoyment, at all proportioned to the wants of two hundred thousand young men?

Every taste, every habit, every passion which goes to unmake manhood, is met and ministered to in a large City like New-York. Bar-rooms abound. From the saloons of doubtful decency, down a long inclined plane, to the vile assemblies of the Fourth Ward, amusements are graduated so as to gratify high or low. We say nothing of the billiard-saloons, bowling-alleys, ale-houses and evening restaurants, which are the only homes where thousands spend their evenings. However harmless in themselves some of these places may seem to be, associations are formed and habits contracted there which are not calculated to educate youth in thrift and honesty. Gambling-hells, from establishments on Broadway down to the dingiest dens, are nightly crowded by the votaries of chance, who find there an outlet for passions perhaps vainly appealed to by other forms of fascination; and many a parent or employer awakens suddenly to find his son or clerk a victim to this form of vice.

Enough has been said already to clinch our argument that the young man is indeed a moral hero, who, against such fearful odds, succeeds in curbing and conquering himself. Think of a country youth entering upon a clerkship here, on a salary which compels his occupancy of a cheap apartment in some cheerless boarding-house, from whose solitude and discomfort he gladly escapes into the garish street, utterly ignored, till morning, by his employer; destitute of friends, without an acquaintance worth having, ignorant, it may be, of his whereabouts, he floats about, "circled by numbers, yet alone," in this vast City. What wonder is it that vice, at first in specious shape, approaches and entices, and, growing bolder by degrees, captures and enslaves him? In truth, what more natural than his meeting the monster more than half way? His very loneliness and lack of acquaintances become a sort of safe shadow within which he feels free to gratify his every taste and whim. There is but one radical remedy for this state of things, and that is sympathy. These young men are to be won and kept by kindly offices, ministered by those whom they can respect. Here is where employers and moneyed men have a duty to perform, and it has been hitherto completely neglected.

The Murder Mania.

Parricide is a crime so awful and so unnatural that the English common law virtually refuses to recognize its possibility. Under our judicial system it is not defined, and its punishment falls under the general head of the unlawful taking of human life. The civil law marked its sense of the enormity of the offense by affixing to it a penalty exceptionally severe and ignominious. The convicted parricide was first scourged in some public place, and then sewed with some unclean animal in a sack, and thrown into the sea or to the wild beasts. The French Penal Code makes a similar marked distinction by condemning the parricide to walk barefooted to the place of execution, attired only in a shirt, and his head covered with a black vail. He is thus exposed on the scaffold, while his sentence is read to the spectators, after which his right hand is cut off, and he is immediately put to death.

Happily for the credit of human nature, parricide is as infrequent as it is revolting. Yet, as if to mark the fatal progress of one section of society in that career of depravity on which it seems to have entered, a father and a mother have been murdered within a week, and almost in the immediate vicinity of our City, by their unnatural offspring. The shocking parricide of the blind boy, ASA KITTLE, near Troy, had a fitting sequel on Thursday last, in the still more atrocious murder of his mother by the Elizabeth policeman. For the former, one finds a certain palliation in the pitying indulgence naturally extended to his infirmity, more especially, if as alleged, his blindness was caused at an early age by his father's brutality. But the New-Jersey murder seems to have been utterly without excuse or provocation. As the deliberate slaughter of a defenseless old woman, it was horrible enough. Aggravated by its defiance of the holiest of human ties, it became an act which insults and debases our common nature. It is comforting to reflect that New-Jersey laws are still administered in the interests of justice, and not of faction, and that this wretch, will receive that portion of his deserts which civilization permits us to give him.

Again the question arises, where and how is this flood of crime to be stopped? Our news columns, from day to day, are getting to be little more than appalling records of vice and bloodshed. The telegraph brings us tidings hourly of fresh butcheries all over the country, until the lightning itself is hardly swift enough to keep pace with this fleet-footed spirit of murder. On Friday, the daily journals of this City reported nearly a score of homicides or deadly assaults, and these, probably, are only a small part of the crimes which actually occurred. A young man in Brooklyn was attacked by ruffians on his way home, choked nearly to death, and his tongue bitten out by one of the monsters. On Long Island, a young married woman, having coaxed away from a cock-fight her drunken husband and his drunken brother, was so beaten and kicked by these worthy sportsmen that she speedily died. And, this because she refused to part with her savings to bring her amiable brother-in-law's family from Ireland. These are only samples. Have we no power sufficient to conquer, no missionaries ardent enough to grapple with, the savage spirit which occasionally bursts forth with such violence?

Further Chinese Outrages.

We can scarcely wonder that our countrymen, and foreigners generally in China, are getting somewhat impatient under the do-nothing policy which has characterized the conduct of their official representatives since the Tien-tsin massacre. Their anticipations of further trouble have been amply verified. The so-called "satisfaction" exacted by the French Minister, M. DE ROCHECHOUART, amounts to this: Sixteen (some say fifteen) Chinese coolies were condemned to be executed on Friday, the 14th October last. On the Monday preceding their execution it was discovered that a sum of five hundred taels ($714) had been given by the Government to the family of each criminal, that costly silk robes had been furnished to the criminals themselves in which to suffer the extreme penalty, and that, finally, that acme of Chinese desires—a magnificent coffin—had also been provided for each body, in which it was to be handed to friends for interment in the usual burial-ground. But a very slight acquaintance with the conditions under which sentence of death is usually carried out in China is needed to make it evident that the course pursued by the Chinese authorities was prompted by deliberate bad faith. The ordinary criminal is deprived of all goods, chattels, and money whatsoever; his relatives are, by law, reduced to abject beggary; his body is deprived of the rites of burial, and his head is exposed, a ghastly object, on the public highways, as a warning to other evil-doers. These "coolies," as our China correspondence designated them, had been condemned for murdering, outraging, and torturing not only men, but helpless foreign women. Yet the "progressive," "unbigoted" Government of China inflicted on them a punishment lighter in native eyes than that inflicted on a common thief.

The legitimate result of this action by the Pekin authorities now appears. Further outrages have occurred, and, in one case at least, can be traced directly to the encouragement given to the murderous vagabonds of Tien-tsin. We say "encouragement," because a gift of $714 to a coolie's family would, in a country where "death substitutes" can be purchased for thirty dollars per man, induce a large number to court execution on such terms. The Roman Catholics of Ta San Tsuang, in Shan Tung province, were, under this temptation, attacked shortly before the Shanghai mail of Nov. 12 left. Several of the converts were killed, but the foreign pastors could not be found. Unfortunately the district mandarins had no desire to help the rioters in making money, and instead of decapitating them, and handing goodly lumps of bullion to their wives, simply gave them a flogging—this, too, although they had destroyed a chapel and several houses, murdering several fellow-countrymen by way of extra amusement. A Protestant chapel at Shên Chow was about the same time plundered, though in this case no injury was done to human life. Another report states that a Protestant chapel has been destroyed between Tien-tsin and Pekin, three converts being on this occasion killed. In all these cases search was made for foreigners, and their destruction was the avowed object of the rioters. Although the telegram of the 13th December states that "everything is quiet," it can scarcely be supposed that no danger exists. The northern cities of Pekin, Tien-tsin, and Newchwang are by this time frozen in, the nearest communication with the seaboard from the first named being distant 480 miles. What wonder, then, if residents feel "a little anxious?"

It is frequently claimed by those who can see nothing but perfection in Chinese procedure, that the native Government is rather to be pitied than blamed in its failure to enforce a respect for foreign rights of life and property. But the facts we have stated tend to show that the sympathies of the ruling classes are identical with those of the people. So long as Prince KUNG, who may, perhaps, be regarded as the most enlightened of modern Chinese statesmen, was Regent and *de facto* Emperor, there was room for belief in a real desire for progress on the part of the responsible authorities, powerful as the anti-foreign party was known to be. The accession to power of the young TUNG CHIH, and the reinstatement in favor of officials known to be most opposed to foreigners and foreign intercourse, has, however, destroyed this hope.

MINOR TOPICS.

"Happy the nation that has no history." Between last New-Year's Day and the present one, we have enjoyed a comparatively uneventful period of national existence. The Fifteenth Amendment has been finally ratified, and the process of reconstruction has made gratifying progress. We have vindicated our own rules for international neutrality, by putting an effectual stop to the Fenian raid on Canada and by maintaining our attitude of scrupulous non-interference in the affairs of Cuba. The European war has found us ready to use our influence on the side of peace without compromising ourselves by foreign alliance or unduly favoring either of the combatants. While the States of the Old World have been putting a drag on the material progress of the next twenty years, by the vastness of their armaments or their expenditure in active warfare, we have been peacefully laying the foundations of the vastest and most powerful civilization that the world has seen. An honest, energetic and progressive Administration has enabled us to show the immense productiveness of our resources, to lessen our existing burdens, and, finally, to convince the world both of our determination and ability to meet, within a reasonable time, every cent of our indebtedness.

The opening of 1870 found Europe apparently entered on an era of peaceful progress, the beginning of 1871 finds it distracted by a series of actual and possible quarrels, the end of which no man can divine. France began the year as an Empire, bent on liberal reform—she ends it as a Republic fighting with all the energy of despair for the honor of her name and the integrity of her territory. Germany was, a year ago, divided between two confederations of States, somewhat jealous and distrustful of each other—now she stands forth one and indivisable, with an Imperial head and a common patriotism fed by the consciousness of a community of race and interest and a well-tried brotherhood in arms. Great Britain thought the Irish question the greatest of her difficulties a year ago. Now she feels instinctively that the moment is approaching when she must fight for her place in Europe, and she would fain be disburdened of the dead weight of the *Alabama* claims that she may fight the more freely. Russia was withdrawn into her customary isolation last New-Year's Day—now she has come again into the arena of nations, to demand her rights with her hand upon her sword. A year ago Spain was seeking vainly for a King—now she has found one; the Pope was enthroned among the prelates of every part of the Catholic world—now he is a subject in his own city, and of but little account with the statecraft of Europe. It can hardly be that 1871 will bring greater changes; it may be that it bears in its bosom events as great.

New-York prepares to welcome the new year in ways characteristic of her many-hued social fabric. Some with prayer and meditation and Christian communion, hail the latest birth of time. Others see but the festive side of the picture and enjoy the occasion unencumbered by much sober thought. Many will see both sides, and be no less joyous because of grave reflection and Christian fellowship. That there will be crime and self-caused misery enough during these first few days of 1871, no one can doubt, but let us not forget that there are deserving poor to whom "the compliments of the season" may be best conveyed in a substantial shape, and that there are organizations who can, perhaps, more wisely distribute our charity than most of us can find time to do ourselves.

Considering the amount of imaginative "special" writing that is daily performed in Europe, and the extent to which enterprising newspaper writers at home have shown it possible to expand a few meagre facts, it is hardly to be wondered at that a good many rivals of the great masters of the art should have entered the field. The victims of these latter artists are, to a great extent, bankers and men of business, who, having rarely the time requisite for a mature consideration of the day's telegrams, are frequently induced to spend money upon a stale compound of hints collected from the morning journals, amplified by sundry crude suggestions of the writer, and served up as dispatches "from private sources." To business people who are deceived in this way a word of warning may be requisite. Of newspapers who allow themselves to be similarly gulled, we can only say they richly deserve it.

The London *Spectator* is unable to see any reason why France should surrender. It recalls how Prussia herself, during the last campaign of the seven years' war, reduced to straits far worse than France is today; how, nevertheless, with their fields wasted, their very seed-corn consumed, and their society reduced to savagery, the people held out, and ten years later, were able to dispute the fate of Bavaria with Austria. The writer points out that the duration of the food supply of Paris was calculated on the data of ordinary consumption, and that under thrifty management Paris has as much as will keep its people alive and its garrison in health for another three months. It is estimated that France has still about two millions and a quarter of men, between the ages of eighteen and thirty, who can, in one way or other, form tolerable soldiers. TROCHU is undisputed master in Paris, and his calm, earnest decision proves that he does not think it time to give in. GAMBETTA is implicitly obeyed over the rest of France, and there is every evidence of a general determination to protract a resistance to any but an honorable termination, which the fall of Paris would not alter.

Should the Army of Bordeaux fulfill its announced programme of marching "directly on Paris," we may expect the early part of 1871 to witness one of the most sanguinary struggles of the war. If the two divisions of the Army of the Loire are able to occupy Prince FREDERICK CHARLES and the Duke of MECKLENBURG, there is some possibility of the newly-organized levies from the South and West having the opportunity of co-operating with the garrison of Paris for the relief of the city. When the French are not deterred by the rigors of an unusually severe Winter from attempting military movements on a scale so extensive as those now in progress, it is pretty clear that the nation has a large reserve of determination and energy to draw upon.

Belfort promises to rival Toul and Phalsbourg in the energy of its defense. Once more the German assault has been repulsed with serious loss, and the besieged have found a new ally in the intense cold, which, with terrible promptitude, brings the sufferings of the wounded to a fatal termination. When the history of the present war comes to be written the story of the sieges of the minor fortresses of France will form one of its most interesting chapters, and their availability for purposes of defense will have a considerable influence on the future distribution of European strongholds.

AMUSEMENTS.

Holiday Theatricals.

While the Holiday programmes at our theatres have been, on the whole, of a sterling character, they certainly have not presented much novelty. Play-goers, in general, appear to be of the same mind with BYRON, who cared not "for new pleasures as the old were quite enough for him"—if they would only last. Such protracted acceptance as quite a limited number of old comedies has met with at Wallack's, or as the single play of "Rip Van Winkle" at Booth's, or the pantomime of "Wee Willie Winkie," at the Olympic, or as "Saratoga" bids fair to attain at the Fifth-avenue, indicates clearly enough that if performances are really good they are tolerably sure of an almost permanent hold on public attention. These entertainments have carried the principal theatres swimmingly up to the New Year; but during the coming week there are to be several changes and novelties. At Wallack's, on Tuesday, "War," Mr. ROBERTSON's new comedy, is to be acted, after elaborate preparation. The play has already been brought out in Boston, but will be seen here for the first time. Glowing accounts reach us of its scenic as well as its literary attractions, and "War" will, we may be sure, remain on Mr. WALLACK's popular boards for some time. A performance of "The Serious Family," announced as the last of the season, drew a full house on New-Year's Eve, and a like announcement of "The Rivals" for to-morrow night, will doubtless insure a result equally fortunate....As we have already stated, the season of Italian Opera, under the management of Mr. DE VIVO, begins on Tuesday, at the theatre in Fourteenth-street. Mr. DE VIVO has received assurances of stanch support from influential quarters, and we shall rejoice to see it forthcoming. He must, however, depend on the quality of his entertainment, rather than on such pledges, for lasting prosperity. The public is the surest and best dependence in all such enterprises, and to please the public should consequently be the first consideration. What names Mr. DE VIVO has in reserve we may guess, but cannot explicitly declare. For the opening performance of "Il Trovatore," those of Mmes. CZILLAG and GAZZANIGA, and Signori LEFRANC, REYNA, and others, are advertised. Signor NICOLAO will be the conductor. The second opera will be sung on Friday, and a matinée is promised for Saturday....To-morrow week Mr. EDWIN BOOTH returns to his theatre in the part of *Richelieu*. Ample preparations have been made to do justice to a revival that will probably crowd the house for many nights to come. Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT, who made so favorable an impression at Niblo's some time ago, is engaged to act with Mr. BOOTH, and will appear on the first Saturday evening of his engagement in the leading character of ROBSON's "Love and Loyalty"....It is whispered that Mr. FECHTER will speedily act again in New-York, but where, or under what circumstances, have not yet been officially revealed....Affairs at Niblo's, and at the Olympic, are unchanged.....Mlle. AIMEE was unable to appear at the Grand Opera-house last week, on account of sickness. Mlle. SILLY, however, was at hand, and, while Mlle. MONTALAND was singing in Brooklyn, entertained the frequenters of the up-town house. The complete recovery of Mlle. AIMEE allows a definite announcement of her *rentrée* on Monday. The first grand concert of the Ninth Regiment Band takes place at the Grand Opera-house this evening...."The Forty Thieves" will be the burlesque at Wood's Museum this week...."Cinderella" has proved so attractive at the New-York Circus that daily matinée representations of the spectacle, preceded by a miscellaneous performance, will be given throughout this week.

Home Notes.

MME. SEEBACH'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.

Mme. MARIE SEEBACH will return to this City from her tour of the Union on or about the 7th inst., and begin her series of farewell performances at the Stadt Theatre, in this City, on Monday evening, the 9th of January. Her tour, which has lasted over three months, has been, we are pleased to be assured, a brilliant and successful one, rivaling, perhaps, that of any dramatic artist who has visited us since the advent of RISTORI. In several cities the enthusiasm has been flattering and cordial. Since arriving in America, Mme. SEEBACH has given over 80 performances, which have been divided as follows: New-York, 28; Chicago, 9; St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 6; Cincinnati, 6; Baltimore, 3; Cleveland, 3; Louisville, 3; Milwaukee, 3; Pittsburg, 2; Hartford, 2; New-Haven, 1; Columbus, 1; Indianapolis, 1; Toledo, 1, and Brooklyn, 1. The pieces which seemed to have been the greatest favorites are "Mary Stuart," "Faust" and "Jane Eyre," which have had twenty, nineteen and eighteen performances respectively. Of the others, "Adrienne Lecouvreur" had 7; "Love and Intrigue, 5; "Valerie," 4; "Mathilde," 2; "Une Tasse Thé," 2; "Taming of the Shrew," 2; "Narcisse," 3; "Deborah," 2; "Romeo and Juliet," 3; "Egmont," 1.

During her present and farewell engagement Mme. SEEBACH will appear, we are told, in several new rôles, among others *Juliet*, *Clarchen*, in "Egmont;" *Desdemona*, in "Othello;" *Anne Liese*, *Isabella Orsini*, *Mary Magdalen*, and others.

MISS NILSSON.

Miss NILSSON, two-thirds of whose engagement is now almost fulfilled, is the object of as much attention in the West as surrounded her when she was first a guest in this City. The latest demonstration of esteem and admiration which her visit has suggested, was made in Chicago, on the evening of Thursday week, when the Svea Society entertained the lady with speeches, a banquet and a ball. More than 2,000 persons, of whom but a few were Americans, thronged the Sherman House, and greeted, with much enthusiasm, Miss NILSSON, who occupied, with a party of prominent persons, a decorated platform. During the evening addresses in the Norse tongue and in English were made, a poem in the Swedish language, especially prepared for the occasion, was read, and a superb wreath of laurel leaves, done in frosted red gold, was given to Miss NILSSON. The orator of the hour, Mr. O. E. LAMPE, in the course of his remarks said that neither FREDERIKA BREMER, nor JENNY LIND, nor Miss NILSSON "believed in woman's rights." No other crumb of information was contributed. The ceremonies ended with a dance. Miss NILSSON passed Christmas Day in Sycamore, a town about sixty miles from Chicago, where she and her associate artists gave a sacred concert during the evening, the proceeds of which were to be added to the funds which the Swedish colony were procuring with a view to erecting a church.

BRIEF MENTION.

Miss KELLOGG sang in "The Messiah," in Cincinnati, week before last....Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS acted in Springfield, Mass., on Monday....Miss ELIZA WEATHERSBY, now Mme. DE SOLLA, has gone to New-Orleans, there to head the burlesque artists under the direction of Mr. COLVILLE....Monday evening the new opera-house in Bridgeport was opened to the public. It seats 950 spectators....On Wednesday Miss NILSSON sang in Milwaukee.....Friday, Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS sings, and Mr. LEVY plays in Springfield, Mass....Miss JANAUSCHEK was, last week, in Washington....Mr. FECHTER appeared, last week, in "Black and White," at the Globe Theatre, in Boston....At the Boston Theatre, "Antony and Cleopatra" had been revived, with Mr. MONTGOMERY and Mrs. BOOTH as the leading artists....At the Boston Museum, "War" had been successfully brought out....The Richings Opera Troupe sing in Albany this week....Monday, Mrs. D. P. BOWERS acted in Troy....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS was last week at De Bar's Opera-house in St. Louis....The Lingard Troupe acts at the St. Louis Olympic this week....The FLORENCES were at the Chestnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia, last week....Mr. JAMES FISK, Jr., has become the lessee of the Crosby Opera-house in Chicago, and "The

"Twelve Temptations" is now represented at that theatre, with Mr. TILTON and Miss NULLY PIERRIS as the leading performers, and Mr. TISSINGTON as the conductor....The Hartford community paid for amusements $79,152 in 1868; $87,596 in 1869, and $102,755 in 1870....Mr. J. K. EMMET was last week at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago....Thursday Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS acted in Worcester....The prices of admission at the Globe Theatre, in Boston, will be reduced, it is said, after Mr. FECHTER's engagement shall have ended....Signor BRIGNOLI was recently arrested in Chicago, because of a debt contracted by an ex-impresario who once managed a company of which the tenor was the leading artist.

General Foreign News.

Mr. CARL ROSA has been playing in the Hallé concerts in Manchester....Mr. STEPHEN GLOVER, the well-known song writer, died on the 7th ult. ....The new London Court Theatre will open on the 21st of January with a strong company. Mr. HERMANN VEZIN and Mr. FRANK MATTHEWS have been engaged. There will be no fees for booking, programme, or cloak-room....In April last, after the death of Prof. OTTO JAHN, at Bonn, his library of musical works, unique of its kind, was sold by auction. The Prussian Government, assisted by Herr KILLMANN, of Bonn, has recently secured for the Royal Library at Berlin the Mozart collection, the most important numbers of the Haydn collection, a good many from the Beethoven, and several from the Glück....The London *Figaro* has been favored with the cast of "Found Drowned," the version of DICKENS' *Our Mutual Friend*, now rehearsing at the Opera Comique. Mr. ROWE will double the characters of *Rogue Riderhood* and *John Harman*. Mr. BARKER is to be the *Silas Wegg*, and not Mr. ROWE, as has been reported. Mr. SAM EMERY will be *Boffin*, Mr. WARNER *Eugene Wrayburn*, PATTI JOSEPHS *Charley*, Miss ERNSTONE *Lizzie*, and Mr. JOHN NELSON *Bradley Headstone*. Here are six of the principal performers in the Olympic "Little Em'ly:" Mrs. MANDERS plays *Mrs. Boffin*, Miss TILLY EARLE *Lavinia*, Miss LISLE *Bella*, and Mrs. HOLSTON *Mrs. Wilfer*. All this looks very promising....The *Orchestra* announces, on good authority, that a school of music at South Kensington, on a scale worthy the nation, will be organized at once, funds being promised to realize the Prince Consort's intention....M. GOUNOD is devoting his hours of exile to the completion of his grand opera, the "Polyeucte of Corneille," and to the composition of an oratorio, the book of which has also been written by M. GOUNOD, the subject being "Calvary and the Redemption," he having versified a portion of the Scriptural text.... From Madrid we hear of the sudden death of DON JUAN RICO DE AMAT, dramatist, historian, and writer for the Press. In 1838, when the Madrid Liceo began to gather within its walls those literary aspirants who were ambitious to follow in the steps of ZORILLA, ESPRONCEDA, HARTZEMBUSCH, and others, six youths, the eldest scarcely numbering eighteen years, met to sit in judgment upon each other's literary efforts, and from this modest beginning arose the Spanish Institute. Señor AMAT was one of the six, of whom only two now survive....In Florence Signor MARCHETTI's opera "Ruy Blas," has been lately produced at the Pergola Theatre, with great success. The *Italie* states that all the artists were most favorably received, and that the fine duet of the third act was encored. Signor ROMANI conducted the orchestra. The "Sonnambula" is to be given for the first appearance of Mlle. JAIRVIS, a new-comer, of whom report speaks very highly....Fräulein BUBENICZEK, a pupil of M. WARTEL, of Paris, the master of Mlle. NILSSON, has made successful appearances at the Royal Opera-house, in Berlin, as *Leonora* in VERDI's "Troubadour," and the heroine in GOUNOD's "Romeo and Juliet." Fräulein BRANDT was *Azucena* in the "Trovatore."....Dr. ANTONELLI WOLFF, editor of the Dresden *Laterna Magica*, has had an action brought against him by Mlle. MARIE KREBS, whom he criticised unmercifully in a recent article. Dr. WOLFF was condemned to a fine of twenty thalers and the costs, while the number of the paper containing the objectionable article was ordered to be confiscated. The father of the fair plaintiff wanted to have the pecuniary fine changed into a term of imprisonment, but the Court refused to alter its decision.

THE CITY POLICE.

Statistics and Events of the Year—Arrests, Complaints and Changes—What the Department Has Been and Is.

Owing to the adroit movement of Mayor HALL in postponing the rendering of the annual reports of the various departments of the Municipal Government until the end of April, so that there shall be no unpleasant disclosures prior to or during the session of the Legislature, it is impossible to give that full exhibit of the operations of the Police during the year 1870 which is desirable. Some facts, however, have been obtained, which are of general interest, and tend to prove the demoralization which has come as a consequence of handing the force over to Tammany control. The most startling of these facts is in the following

TABLE OF ARRESTS.

January	5,347	July	9,153
February	4,775	August	8,978
March	5,871	September	8,093
April	5,905	October	7,456
May	7,103	November	6,387
June	7,566	December	6,724
Total			83,380

When it is remembered that Tammany got unchecked control of the City in April, the immediate and great increase in lawlessness shown in the arrests for the succeeding months is entirely explained. The same suggestion is made by the total for 1869, being only 72,984, showing an increase in the last year of 10,396.

Lest it might be supposed that this increase in the number of arrests is due to the bettered efficiency of the force, the condition of the Department is shown by the following

TABLE OF COMPLAINTS.

January	382	July	544
February	232	August	898
March	241	September	378
April	237	October	387
May	333	November	544
June	337	December	522
Total			5,272

There being only about 2,100 policemen, the table not only shows a great excess of complaints made against officers over those of the previous year, but the startling average of more than two complaints to every member of the Department during the year. It is also noteworthy that the highest number of complaints was in July and August, when the greatest number of arrests was made and the Department under unfettered Tammany management, thus showing that management to have equally demoralized people and policemen.

There have been many changes during the year, those emanating from the action of the Commissioners, 219 dismissals; from natural causes, 24 deaths, and from the action of members, 240 resignations, being a total of 493 vacancies in all ranks, which have been filled by an equal number of appointments. There were 100 additional patrolmen authorized by the new charter, and these having been appointed, the total appointments for the year were 593, in which number are included two superintendents, several captains, surgeons, telegraph operators, and clerks, besides numerous sergeants. The character of these appointments are best shown by results. Of the Captains appointed, all were Tammany Democrats or Tammany Republicans, and very few of them were men in any way fitted for the positions into which they were foisted. The political character of the force has been so deftly changed that, whereas, a year ago, in two-thirds of the thirty precincts into which the territory of the City is divided, the Captains could be depended on to do their duty irrespective of any political considerations; in one-half of them these officials are now entirely subservient to Tammany politicians, and even in some of those where the Captains are nominally Republicans, the needs of the Sachems are almost equally powerful. Upon the whole, the changes in the *personnel* of the force during the year have been very much for the worse, if the public interests are regarded.

In the business and financial management of the Department the Commissioners are less open to censure. The policy of providing proper station-houses for the accommodation of the men has been adhered to, and during the year new houses has been provided or commenced in the Fourth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-seventh Precincts, and the force is now provided or soon will be with commodious and excellent buildings in all the precincts, except the First, Second, Eleventh, Twenty-third and Twenty-eighth Precincts. The new houses are built at an average cost of $50,000 each, but adapted as they all are to the future as well as present needs of the force, they are not wastes of the public money. In other respects, there has been no undue extravagance in expenditures, as the furnishing of the houses and the general appurtenances of the Department have been kept very near the severely simple standard established by Mr. ACTON.

There have been no changes among the Commissioners during the year, except the resignation of Mr. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN to accept the office of Sheriff, and the appointment in his place of Mr. THOMAS J. BARR. But the force has been subjected during this time to most violent fluctuations in its executive control. On the 17th of April Mr. JOHN A. KENNEDY retired, for political reasons, from the office of Superintendent, which he had held for ten years, during which time the force became one of the most efficient in the world. He was succeeded by Capt. JOHN JOURDAN, who held the office until his death, on the 10th of October. Mr. JOURDAN introduced many changes, which had the effect of seriously disturbing the organization of the force, and which failed in their results to show themselves to be improvements. None of the schemes which he adopted for the improvement of the force survived him more than a few days. He was succeeded by Capt. JAMES J. KELSO, the present Superintendent, who immediately began a return to the system adopted and so long successfully administered by Mr. KENNEDY, and in a few days the Department was again smoothly running in the grooves to which it had been accustomed for years. It speedily began to recover its *morale*, and but for the introduction of the demoralizing causes found in the character of the new patrolmen appointed at the dictation of Tammany politicians, would now be nearly as efficient as ever.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

Its Celebration of Yore in the Old Country.

Royal Fetes—Peculiar New-Year's Gifts—Scottish Superstitions and Customs—Significance of the First Footstep.

> "Again the silent wheels of time
> Their annual round have driven."

The old year has gone from us forever. It is already lost amid the dim shadows of the past, and the young new year, buoyant with hope, and full of promise, is here to greet us. It is always sad to take leave of an old and tried friend, and the last day of the year, which bids us farewell, must be full of solemn and regretful thoughts. There is a poetic sentiment that weaves itself around the dying hours of the waning year, which is felt by all, and the heart clings with fond regret to its fast-flying moments. But a good beginning is said to make a good ending—and every one who receives from his Maker the priceless gift of a new year, has it in his power, in one sense, to commence life anew. The sorrows, the temptations, the follies of the old year may all be left behind, and the new entered upon as a veritable path which may lead to the land of promise—and in which the errors of the past may be retrieved. The dead and gone year is a book forever sealed; but the new year spreads its spotless pages wide open before us, and thereon the angel of time shall write a good or an evil record. Perhaps no day of all the year is so suggestive of thought, so full of reflection, and so replete with earnest resolves, as this first day of the new year. And still, no season is so universally welcomed with joy—the ringing of countless bells, the congratulations of friends, the hearty good wishes of all, the distributions of gifts, and the thoughtful remembrance of the poor, are all characteristics of this day. Who can listen to the joyful chimes which usher in a Happy New-Year, without feeling a thrill of joy? And who can be sullen and frown, when mirth and happiness prevail everywhere?" "Ring out the old, ring in the new!" "*Le Roi est mort, vive le Roi!*"

Let past griefs and sorrows be laid aside with the dead year—folded and put out of sight, like garments that are no longer fit for use; let old enmities cease; let long estrangements be reconciled, that the new year may bring naught but blessings in its train! Some friends may have left us forever, who a twelvemonth since welcomed the new year as heartily as we. But they have only "gone before," and the earth still is full of warm, loving hearts, if ours are but open to receive them.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY OF YORE.

New-Year's Day, in olden times, was called also the "octave of Christmas," being the eighth day after the birth of Christ. In the Church Liturgy it is styled the Circumcision. It seems to have been kept by the earliest Christians as a strict day of fasting, to distinguish it from the festival of Janus, which the ancient Romans celebrated at this season of the year. Janus was the god who unlocked the gates of Time that the new year might enter and the old depart. But gradually the severity of the fast gave place to rejoicing, and New-Year's Day has long since been acknowledged as one of the merriest of all holidays. Great feasts were prepared, splendid entertainments given, and gifts exchanged, not only between friends, but by all who had dealings with each other.

ROYAL FETES.

When EDWARD III. conquered the French at Calais, in 1348, in which battle he himself participated *incognito*, he entertained the captive knights right royally the next day, at a magnificent banquet—the day being New-Year's Day. In the time of HENRY VIII., a monarch given to lavish display, this day was usually chosen for some great pageant. Here is a quaint description of one of these royal fêtes, at which the sovereign and his nobles forgot for a while the cares of State, and sought only recreation: "Against newieres night, was made in the halle a castle, gates, towers, and dungion, garnished wyth artilerie, and weapons after the most warlike fashion, and on the frount of the castle was written, *Le Fortresse Dangerous*, and within the castle were six ladies clothed in russet satin laide all ower with leves of golde, and every owde knit with laces of blewe silk and golde. On their heddes coyfer and cappes, all of golde. After the castle had been carried about the halle, and the Quene had beheld it, in came the Kyng, with five others all apparelled in coates, the one halfe of russet satyn, spangled with spagles of fine golde, the other halfe riche clothe of gold; on ther heddes cappes of russet satin, embroidered with workes of fine gold bullio. These six assaulted the castle; the ladies seyng them so lustie and coragious, were content to solace with them, and upon farther communication, to yeld the castle; and so thei came downe and daunced a long space. And after the ladies led the knights into the castle, and then the castle sodoinly vanished out of their sightes."

NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.

The custom of exchanging New-Year's gifts is still in vogue, but not to that extent which belonged to former days. In France these presents are called *étiennes*, and the day *le jour d'étiennes*, and then all kinds of articles, especially jewelry, bon-bons, sweetmeats and fancy boxes are exchanged. New-Year's callers are expected to carry with them little gifts to distribute among their friends, and these, if not costly, are at least always tasteful and pretty. It is curious to trace the origin of the French word *étiennes*—the four latter days of the Roman Saturnalia was the fête of the goddess Ageronia, the goddess of silence and mysteries—who was also sometimes called *Strenua*, which signifies courage. At this time of the feast the fear of the end of the world was supposed to cease, and people presented each other with gifts, saying *strenue*, or courage; hence the word *étiennes*. In 614, in France, it was decreed that, "it is not lawful in the Kalends of January to make any bonefires or filthy playes, or to observe any diabolical New-Yeare's gifts." Similar decrees were issued in other countries, but all seem to have been of no avail, since the custom has come down to the present day. It, however, like many other good things, has had its abuses. Even in the Courts of Justice. New-Year's gifts were well known. The Chancellor received presents from his clients, and the officers of the Court also presented him with presents. These must be regarded by all as tokens of sordid interest, rather than of affection, since such favors seem to expect a reward.

Even the Magistrates received New-Year's presents; but finally, through the earnest protestations of the clergy, were obliged to relinquish the custom. The Marshal of the King's Bench also once presented the Judges with a piece of plate. This Sir MATTHEW HALE wished to decline; but fearing such a precedent would injure his successors, he accepted the value of the plate, and gave it to the poor prisoners.

Gloves were popular New-Year's gifts, and they were often "lined" with pieces of gold, or some trinket of value. From this is probably derived the present custom of giving away gloves at weddings, funerals, &c. "Pin-money" has its name from the olden custom of making presents of pins in those days when ladies were obliged to use wooden skewers, and the modern pin was just pricking its way into favor. Pins were then a costly article. Money was sometimes given, however, instead of the pins, and this was, of course, pin-money. A common New-Year's gift is an orange stuck with cloves, and these are imitated by apples covered with nuts.

QUEER ANCIENT CUSTOMS.

In olden times, on New-Year's eve, and also the following day, the family wassail-bowl went its rounds, being carried by young maidens with much merriment and singing of wassel songs.

> "A massy bowl, to deck the jovial day,
> Flashed from its ample round a sunlike ray.
> Full many a cent'ry it shone forth to grace
> The festive spirit of th' Andacton race,
> As, to the sons of sacred union dear,
> It welcomed with *lamb's wool* the rising year."

"Was-haile" and "Drink-heil" were synonymous terms with the present "Here's to you" and "I'll pledge you."

In Yorkshire, they have a curious custom called the Hagman-heigh on New-Year's Eve. The keeper of the pinfold goes round knocking upon certain doors, singing a song which begins thus:

> "To-night it is the New-Year's night, to-morrow is the day.
> We are come about for our right and for our ray,
> As we used to do in old King HENRY's day.
> Sing, fellows, sing, Hagman-heigh," &c.

SCOTTISH SUPERSTITIONS AND CUSTOMS.

In Scotland this season is known as Candlemas, which name is supposed to have reference to some old religious ceremony which was performed by candle-light. They prophecy there of the weather throughout the year by the "Candlemas Bull," the bull being a passing cloud, which, in the Highland imagination, takes the form of that animal, and by whose rise or fall, or other vague motions, they determine good or bad weather.

This custom is not, however, peculiar alone to the Highlands of Scotland, but is also well known to other nations in the north of Europe, most of whom attribute portentous qualities to the winds which blow on New-Year's Eve.

Upon this night the Scotch mummers, or kuisars, go about the street, disguised in fantastic dresses, having their faces masked, and carrying clubs in their hands. They sing this curious song before the houses at which they pause:

> "Hogmanay,
> Trollolay,
> Gie me o' your white head,
> I'll hae nane o' your gray."

But to what the two first lines of this strange verse refer has puzzled the wiseacres for many a generation. Some suppose "Hogmanay" to refer to the hoghmen, or hillmen, who were anciently believed to belong to the good genii; and "Trollolay" to be an execration against the evil spirits, the trolles, who were believed to live under ground. The Scotch Highlanders have many other strange superstitions and customs connected with New-Year's Day, such as sprinkling the household with water drawn from the dead and living ford, and that of fumigating their houses, and half smothering the inmates with the smoke of burning juniper bushes. This latter they hold as a sure preventive of disease through the year, and compel the poor cattle to go through the same process. The "het-pint" was formerly carried about the streets in Scotland at midnight, when the new year was dawning. This was composed of ale, spirits, sugar, and nutmeg or cinnamon, and although borne about in a kettle, corresponds with the English wassail-bowl.

THE FIRST FOOT-STEP.

In many places the young men wait, upon New-Year's Eve, at the threshold of their sweethearts' door, that as soon as the bells are heard striking the midnight hour, they may be the first to cross the sill—and the lassie within listens eagerly for the *first* foot-step which comes to meet her with the new year!

> "The *first foot's* entering step,
> That sudden on the floor is welcome heard,
> Ere blushing maids have braided up their hair;
> The laugh, the *hearty kiss*, the good New-Year,
> Pronounced with honest warmth."

Great importance was once attached to this custom, and even the welfare of the whole family was believed to depend much upon the character of the person who entered first after midnight. It may easily be supposed that great care was taken to exclude all improper persons.

MODERN CUSTOMS—NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.

But the pleasantest of all the old customs which have come down to us, is that of making and receiving *New-Year's calls*. Then friend meets friend with a hearty grasp of the hand; every face is beaming with smiles, and the merry congratulations of the season are exchanged, until the very air itself seems to whisper, "A Happy New-Year!" as it passes by.

If the new year comes to us clad in a robe of white—if the ground be but covered with the beautiful, fleecy snow—then is New-Year's Day a merry day indeed. The tinkling music of the silver bells as the sleighs rush to and fro freighted with merry hearts, is ever an inspiring sound, and seems to awaken the true spirit of mirth on every side.

The new year comes to us full of blessings. It comes to restore those varied charms of Nature which render the earth beautiful—to waken the flowers from their long sleep under the sod; to clothe the shivering boughs of the trees with their wonted verdure; to bring again the golden grains and luscious fruits of Summer. It comes, also, to teach us many a needed lesson; to bid us retrieve the errors which have darkened the past, and to give us all a foretaste of that happy New-Year which shall sometime dawn—but which shall never grow old. Welcome, New-Year, thrice welcome!

TO-MORROW.

The Celebration this Year in New-York—Customs of the Day.

The celebration will not prove less general this year as far as New-York is concerned, but there will be noted considerable change in the customs of the day. From all that can be gathered from BROWN and other wise men of the inner social circle, it appears that there will be a dull tone of respectability pervading the observances. It will not be the rollicking carnival of the olden time, when everybody, however genteel, felt warranted in coming down from his stilts and engaging with impunity in a wild revelry that would be tolerated on no other day. A remarkable falling off in enthusiasm has marked New-Year's Day celebrations for the past five years. But before that, even, croaking prophets had begun to presage the decline of the festival; though, notwithstanding, "calling" continued general, among high and low, and the streets afforded the usual midnight scenes and sounds of bacchanalian uproar. There was a change in custom, however, for all the outward signs remained as strong as ever.

SOCIETY ALARMED.

The wealthy classes—those among them, at least, who delight in the lacteal pedigree, *crème de la crème*—had begun to draw partly within their shells. Merchants and manufacturers no longer set immense tables, and threw open their doors for the admission of their workmen, and often a general rabble composed of fire boys and corner loafers. Their wives and daughters began to doubt the propriety of making their usual concessions to the rude customs of the days of Democratic simplicity. The pruning knife of culture was at work lopping off the gnarled branches of the social tree. Mrs. Grundy commanded exclusiveness in New-Year's receptions, and Fashion indorsed Mrs. Grundy. So high society closed its doors to the world in general and limited its hospitalities to a select set.

CHANGE OF CUSTOMS.

This was the first step of a reform that is gradually undermining the customs of the New Year, working its changes almost imperceptibly, yet so surely that in five years more the custom of calling and gorging may have fallen back into misty tradition of the manners of an olden time. Today's celebration will be pretty general—there can be no doubt of that; but there are significant changes of custom to be noted. There will be fewer tables set than ever before, among the society leaders; there will be less display of culinary temptations in the parlors of the *parvenus*. It is the style of thing, this time, to fill your house with young women in superb toilets, and offer your guest a simple glass of wine; and in no case must this guest be a partial stranger, nor must strangers be introduced on this carnival time, no matter what their social standing. High society has taken the alarm, and fearing she has been too free in the past, does not mean to let her feelings carry her away again; hence the tighter drawing of the lines on this day, which once was marked by an utter abandonment of the rules of social exclusiveness.

WHAT BROWN SAYS.

Many of our first families, according to Brown, are going further still. Forestalling the fashion of the future, they entirely abandon the customs of their fathers. They close their doors against all comers, of whatever quality, affording not even the poor cheer of a social glass. The reception of cards, not of persons, will be encouraged by these ultra-exclusive fashionables. For such as do call in high circles, Brown says that full evening dress will be necessary—claw-hammer coat, black necktie, and the display of shirt bosom equal to one-third the square inches of the caller's surface. No calls after 9 P. M. will be permissible, according to the new etiquette of the day. From all that can be learned, therefore, it appears that in "high circles" the celebration is to be about the dullest and dreariest formality that could be conceived. But it must not be supposed that "the first society" is in the majority. Although it sets the fashion for all, that fashion has a year or so to run before its general adoption.

THE GENERAL CROWD.

Meantime the *canaille* will hunt in couples and crowds, as usual, and prey on the great part of our people who foolishly adhere to the custom of furnishing forth immense tables with dainty commissary stores in quantity sufficient to satisfy a battalion of hungry troopers. Every livery-stable carriage in the City was engaged two weeks ago, and the "roughs" especially have taken care to form their little parties and engage their conveyances in time. The politicians will have all their constituents down on them like a swarm of locusts, and there is no avoiding it. No etiquette will answer to repulse them, for hunger is at their backs, and their charge is the ravenous rush of the famishing wolf.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS.

Public prejudice has done a great deal toward reforming custom this year, as far as wine and whisky drinking at New-Year's tables goes. Many will abandon the flowing bowl for this one time, in disgust with the effects of "cheering spirits" on the late callers; but the great mass of those who receive calls will cling to their rum as of yore. The result, of course, will be a maudlin aspect of affairs when the gas-lights begin to illuminate the depleted decanters and the remains of the New-Year's feasts. The retail liquor trade for holiday uses is reported as fully equal to that of any previous year, which is a good showing, we take it, for King Alcohol, after all the boasts of his Temperance foes.

THE CARD-DROPPERS.

The cards of the callers are being gotten up by the Broadway engravers in various unique styles, comic effects predominating in the designs, though a few attempts at poetical graces in delicacy of workmanship and suggestiveness of allegory are to be remarked. The orders for such cards have been filled by the million. There never was such a demand as that which prevailed last week among the trade in bristolboard. This is accounted for by those best acquainted with the rules of social etiquette, by the great popularity of the new rule of leaving cards, instead of calling and gorging and guzzling in proof of good feeling for the party at whose expense you gorge and guzzle. A very sensible reform, truly—at least so think the engravers.

THE DECLINE OF THE DAY.

On the whole, however, it is apparent that New-Year's Day is fast losing its jolly characteristics and becoming a dreary, formal period of platitude and palaver, instead of a day of innocent mirth, merriment and congratulation, as in the olden time. As an institution the New-Year is slipping away from us fast. Even today the olden customs are so modified as to be scarcely recognizable. And what remains is devoid of spirit—a mere meaningless bacchanalian orgie on the one extreme, or a formal, senseless dropping of cards in baskets on the other. It is the New-Year's Day of the future that we see—not the New-Year's Day of the past.

RECEPTION OF CALLERS BY THE SHERIFF.

The Mayor will not receive on New-Year's Day officially. Sheriff BRENNAN will take possession of his Department on Monday morning, and he and County Clerk LOEW will receive jointly in the Sheriff's office, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. on Monday.

SUSPENSION OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.

The Custom-house will be closed on Monday, except between the hours of 9 and 10 in the morning for the entrance and clearance of vessels. The Sub-Treasury will be closed during the entire day, and the Gold and Stock Exchanges adjourned over yesterday until Tuesday morning. The various public offices will also be closed to-morrow, together with the National and State Courts.

TRINITY CHIMES.

The chimes at Trinity Church did not attract a very large crowd last night. There seems to be a feeling among Americans that it is best to forget the past, live in the present, and look to the future, and as the bells rung out the old year, there were but few to listen to the artistic music. The clear star-lit night made the melody very entrancing to a reflective mind, and as the old year, whose dying song, which seemed to blend harmoniously with the joyous anthems of the new, became a thing of the past, one could fancy that the firmament participated in high hopes of the future, and assumed a more glorious aspect. This might be the mere effects of imagination, but there is certainly something very subduing in the thought that such an eventful year as 1870, with its holocaust of slain and its wonderful changes in the map of Europe, was dying out in this peaceful land to the music of merrily-peeling bells, while on the blood-dyed fields of France 1871 may be welcomed with the deadly boom of cannon, belching death and destruction.

Observances at Brooklyn.

The following chimes were sung at St. Ann's Church, on the Heights at Brooklyn, about midnight, as greeting to the new year:

1. Ringing the changes on eight bells; 2. "Old Dog Tray;" 3. "Blue Bells of Scotland;" 4. "Yankee Doodle;" 5. "Life Let Us Cherish;" 6. "Once in Royal David's City;" 7. "A Happy New Year to Thee;" 8. "Watchman, What of the Night;" 9. "The Christmas Tree," (carol; 10. "From Greenland's Icy Mountains;" 11. "Hosannah to King David's Son;" 12. "Carol; Carol Christians;" "Home, Sweet Home."

To morrow the city dignitaries of Brooklyn, including the Aldermen, Supervisors, and Park Commissioners, will celebrate New-Year's Day by a reunion at the District-Attorney's office.

New-Year's at Newark.

Last night the Methodists of Newark, according to custom, held watch meetings to usher the old year out and the new year in. This morning the chimes at St. John's Church will be rung, and at many of the churches special services will be held and sermons preached appropriate to the occasion. Monday will be observed as a legal holiday, and the banks, as well as most of the other places of business, will be closed. The Mayor and Senator TAYLOR will receive calls at the City Hall, and most of the City Fathers will keep open house for their constituents. Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR, of New-York, will make an address at the New-Year's celebration of the Sabbath-schools connected with the First Reformed Church, on Market-street, Newark, to-day.

WATCH MEETINGS.

Ushering Out the Old Year and Welcoming the New—Midnight Services at the Methodist Churches.

As usual on New-Year's eve, watch night services were held at most of the Methodist Churches in this City last night. The churches were, in most cases, filled with devout congregations, who observed the devotional exercises with much earnestness. It was evident everywhere that the vast majority had gone to the sacred edifice to pray, though, as very frequently happens, many of the cynical went to laugh.

Services were conducted at the Seventeenth-street Church by Rev. J. S. WALLIS, pastor, and commenced at 9½ o'clock. A large congregation attended. The services were conducted throughout in a most impressive manner.

Rev. C. BACKMAN officiated at the Seventh-street Methodist Church, and delivered the prayers and addresses, and read the various lessons, in a tone of solemnity which appeared to communicate its effects to the congregation. The attendance was not very large, but earnest religious feeling pervaded the assemblage.

FORSYTH-STREET CHURCH.

Rev. J. A. ROCK, pastor, assisted by Rev. GEO. BENFORD, conducted the services at Forsyth-street Church. The congregation was a very fervent one, and frequent murmurs of prayer and praise arose during the pastor's invocation before the sermon. He prayed that they might feel what a terrible thing it is to fall into the hands of the living God, that their activities for the coming year might multiply with their opportunities, and that they might edify the body of Christ, worshiping in spirit and truth.

At the Allen-street Church, between Delancey and Rivington streets, Rev. P. J. SWIFT, pastor, officiated. The Christmas garlands still festooned the church, over the heads of a crowded congregation, who were deeply moved by the sermon of the pastor, on "The Mercies Given in the Past, and the Uncertainty of Life." An old, white-haired gentleman then rose to the dictates of his heart, and with a voice full of emotion, expatiated upon the goodness and mercy of God and the need of repentance, declared his conviction that there should be a renewing as well as a renewal for the New Year.

At the Zion Methodist Colored Church, corner of Bleecker and West Tenth streets, the New-Year's Eve services were interesting, and conducted with all the fervent devotion peculiar to the colored race. Rev. WILLIAM T. BUTLER, the pastor, superintended the ceremonies, and delivered an eloquent address, in which he spoke of the dying years as typifying the death of man. He earnestly conjured them to cast off the soiled garments of sin, and put on the stainless robes of virtue and godliness, now at the end of the old and the beginning of the new year. A long and fervent prayer was subsequently offered up by Rev. WILLIAM PHILIPS.

The congregation at the services in the Perry-street Methodist Church, last night, was quite select. The pastor, Rev. C. S. BROWN, presided, and read a number of texts from Scripture, on which members of the congregation spoke. The church was tastefully decorated with evergreens, and was brilliantly lighted.

The Duane Methodist Church, on Hudson-street, near Spring, was well filled last night with a devout congregation, and was decorated with black crape, whose gloom was relieved by garlands of evergreens. Rev. ALEXANDER MCLEAN conducted the services. He said the departure of the old year should strongly suggest death to all and make them prepare for it.

The Jane-street Methodist Church, last night, was filled with earnest watchers for the birth of the new year. A fine address was delivered by Rev. Mr. SMITH, pastor, after which several members of the congregation beguiled the tedious hours of the midnight watch with addresses and lessons from Scriptural texts.

The congregation at St. Paul's held their watch-meeting in the lecture-room. Bishop JANES presided, assisted by the pastor, Dr. RIDGEWAY. The venerable Bishop exhorted the members of his flock to begin the new year with new resolutions, and asked God to give them grace to keep them.

At the Eighteenth-street Church, the members met in the Sunday-school room at 9 o'clock, and, under the leadership of Dr. D. C. M. CRAWFORD, indulged in a prayer-meeting. Toward 11 o'clock the members became inspired, and related their Christian experiences. The new year was ushered in with a hymn of praise.

Dr. SEARLES held a prayer-meeting at his church, in Twenty-seventh-street, which was attended by a large number of persons.

Watch-night was observed last night by Neptune Division S. of T., at No. 405 Grand-street, in accordance with an old-time custom of the society. Short and spirited addresses and experiences were made and related by Capts. JAS. THOMPSON and DE CAMP, Prof. NICKERSON, THOS. HEYWOOD, of London; Mr. JOHN DUNN, the veteran Father Matthew T. A. B. S. organizer; Mr. GEORGE HALL, another veteran who, more than thirty years ago, placed the initials R. D. (Reformed Drunkard) on his door, that the world might be the more benefited by his example and precept. Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., arrived about 11½ P. M., and made *the* address of the evening. Mr. DANIEL WALFORD, President, and Mr. S. GLOVER, Vice-President, also made some few remarks. Besides these speeches, the programme contained vocal and instrumental solos, and refreshments for the singers and speakers, and it was carried out to the letter.

THE SURROGATE'S OFFICE.

Judge Hutchings' First Official Year—The Business Transacted—Important Cases Decided.

With yesterday closed the first official year of Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS as Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, and the public is to be congratulated upon the prompt and efficient manner in which the responsible duties of the office have been discharged. During the past year the number of litigated cases—many of them involving large estates, and requiring labor to decide the intricate questions of law arising—has been large. In each instance, however, the necessary evidence has been patiently heard, and the case as rapidly disposed of as was compatible with the interests of the parties. Of the contested will cases which have thus occupied the attention of the Court, the following may be mentioned: Henry Barnett, Henrietta Stearn, Ann Levy, Peter Becker, T. G. Fellows, Emma L. Ames, Jane Emory, Eleanor Barrington, Henrietta M. Steele, Jacob Rogelina, Mary Fox, James Coyne, Richard D. Addington, Chas. Fox, Margaret Graham, Stephen W. Chadburn, Mary A. Clark, John McDermott, S. M. Peyser, Martin Ahern, Chas. Forman, Sylvester Mersereau, Morris Dayton, Robert Galloway, Atoin Witzbach, Philippena Ribel, Charles A. Graham, Mary Newcomb, Margaret Kelly, John Kennedy, Ann White, James Dusenberry, Nancy Barrow, Wm. Love, Wm. Hertzel, and James B. Taylor. Of the above cases all have been decided except the Love and Taylor matters, which are still on trial, and the Fox and Hertzel suits, decisions in which will be rendered soon after Jan. 1. The Fox case is one of great importance, involving national questions of law, while the Taylor Will bids fair to be one of the most interesting trials on record. In the duties pertaining to the Bench Judge HUTCHINGS exercises a liberal spirit, and seldom, if ever, by severe rulings, subjects himself to criticism. Thus, while confining himself to the rules of evidence in conducting an examination, in refusing to be arbitrary, the case in dispute is really expedited, a clear understanding being arrived at, and a protracted future litigation therefor avoided. In regard to cases in the Court, as now conducted, a word is not out of place. It is the constant aim of the Surrogate to clear his calendar of contested actions, mainly that expense may not be entailed upon the estate in dispute. This desire on his part, so plainly evinced during the year, has had a strong influence in gaining for him both popularity with the public and the legal profession, while at the same time it has inspired confidence in his administration of the official responsibilities imposed upon him.

Aside from the duties of the Court-room, in the routine business pertaining to the office generally, a system has been introduced which, under the able management of Mr. S. D. VAN SCHAAICK, as chief clerk, works admirably. During the past year about 700 wills have been admitted to probate, letters of administration upon 1,400 estates issued, 300 letters of guardianship granted, and in these particulars, as well as in others, good management is evinced. In regard to the record of wills, an index is now being prepared, which, when completed, cannot fail to be of great public utility. Care is also exercised as to the financial affairs of the office, and in this connection the fact may be noted that Surrogate HUTCHINGS, upon his induction into office, removed his Court from Chambers-street to the room now occupied, and formerly used as a store-room, thus saving a rental to the City of $7,500 per annum, as paid by his predecessor. Judge HUTCHINGS' record for the year is a good one, but it is only an evidence that a public officer, by a strict attention to his official duties, can both deserve and command respect.

Marriages, Births and Deaths for 1870.

The following table of deaths, marriages and births for 1870 is prepared from the official records in the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the Health Department:

	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
January	927	1,082	2,160
February	657	1,427	2,028
March	782	1,438	2,112
April	572	1,074	2,088
May	726	952	1,593
June	808	1,058	2,161
July	607	1,162	3,801
August	622	1,420	2,780
September	619	1,004	2,101
October	650	1,285	1,966
November	755	1,244	1,918
December	788	1,617	2,136
Total	8,519	16,763	27,144

The public will of course understand that the table includes only the statistics reported to the Bureau, and is by no means complete except in the case of deaths.

Dr. Tyng's Opinion of Rev. Mr. Sabine.

In consequence of the refusal of Rev. Mr. SABINE to bury the late GEORGE HOLLAND, the actor, from his church, our reporter called on Rev. Dr. TYNG, last evening, to ascertain his views on the subject. He said that there was no law on the subject, but that the custom of the church is that any member thereof is entitled to be buried from the church in which he is a regular worshiper, or owns or rents a pew or sitting therein. The Doctor thought Mr. SABINE acted indiscreetly in this matter, but he (Dr. TYNG) knew that he had acted conscientiously in refusing as he did. He did not think there was a more conscientious or pure-minded young man in the Christian ministry than Mr. SABINE.

Presentation to a Court Official.

A pleasant company assembled at the room of the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part I., yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of the presentation of a gold watch and chain, valued at $500, to Mr. JACOB H. VALENTINE, Clerk of the Court. The testimonial was the gift of a number of the attachés of the Court. Judge CARDOZO made the presentation address. He spoke of the esteem in which Mr. VALENTINE was held by his associates, and also said that he had always found him to be a thorough gentleman and a deserving officer. At the conclusion of his pleasant remarks, Mr. GEORGE H. STOUT made a short and neat address in response to the toast of the "Law Reporters."

The Morrissey-Hill Quarrel—A Contradiction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The report that Mr. GEORGE HILL spat in Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY's face, at a saloon in Twenty-third-street, is entirely untrue. The latter gentleman was the aggressor on the occasion, and he approached Mr. HILL, who was not in his company at the time, and made use of an insulting epithet toward him. He also placed his hand in his coat pocket, causing the bystanders to suppose that he was about to draw a pistol. Mr. JAMES MACE then interferred, and carried MORRISSEY out of the room. It is claimed by Mr. HILL's friends that he acted the part of a gentleman throughout the whole occurrence.

C. M.

The Trenton (N. J.) *Sentinel* insists that Hon. WILLIAM A. NEWELL was defeated in the election of Congressman from the Second District of that State by the treachery of professed friends, who circulated Republican tickets with the name of SAMUEL C. FORKER, the Democratic candidate, substituted for that of Gov. NEWELL, and thus caused a tie in Burlington County, where the Republicans should have had a large majority.

Americus Club Ball.

At the request of many of the friends of this Ball, the Committee have arranged with ASHMAN & MORTON, of the Sinclair House, to serve supper both in Irving Hall and Academy of Music.

The Spotswood-Square Ruins.

The large Herring's safe of the Southern Express Company, rescued from the ruins Tuesday afternoon, was opened, yesterday, and found to contain $15,000 in bank-notes, and $5,000 in checks, making in all $20,000. The notes, which were protected by a stout brown paper wrapping, were slightly singed on the outer edges, and were quite damp, but their value was not thereby in the slightest depreciated. After being expanded by the extreme heat which prevailed during the fire, the safe door, naturally, when cooled under the continuous stream from the fire-engines, Sunday and Monday, contracted.—*Richmond Whig, 29th.*

Whitman's Jujube,

For singers and public speakers, to keep the throat moist and voice clear. It is excellent. Put up in small boxes. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, sole manufacturers, Philadelphia. Can be had at HUDNUT's Pharmacy, Herald Buildings; CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.'s, 5th-av., corner 24th-st., and other leading druggists.—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL's cod liver oil is the best. —*Advertisement.*

Mothers Should not Neglect the Opportunity of providing themselves with a remedy that will be most efficacious in the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as dysentery, diarrhœa, wind colic, &c. We refer to MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

HOFF—LEONARD.—At St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., Dec. 9, 1870, by Rev. Samuel A. Clark, D. D., NEWTON W. HOFF to MARY J. LEONARD, all of New-York.

KNIGHT—PALEN.—On Thursday, Dec. 29, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth, A. LYMAN KNIGHT to KATE, daughter of Geo. Palen, all of this City.

PENROSE—ANDARIESE.—On Thursday, Dec. 29, at Dr. Adam's Church, by Rev. W. H. Taylor, C. B. PENROSE, United States Army, to CLARA, youngest daughter of the late James W. Andariese, M. D., of this City.

YOUNGS—COMSTOCK.—On Wednesday, Dec. 28, by Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams, GRAHAM YOUNGS to ADA M. COMSTOCK.

DIED.

ANSCHUTZ.—On Friday morning, at 6½ o'clock, after a long and painful sickness, CARL ANSCHUTZ, in his 58th year.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 1st day of January, from his late residence, No. 151 East 26th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BROOKS.—At Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y., on Dec. 30, SARAH E., wife of F. B. Brooks, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Jan. 2, at 12 o'clock M.

BRAINARD.—In Brooklyn, Dec. 26, MARY T. BRAINARD, wife of Julius Brainard, aged 58 years.

Funeral from her late residence, Smith-st., corner of 3d-place, Brooklyn, at 2 P. M. on Sunday, Jan. 1, 1871.

CHESEBROUGH.—In this City, on Friday evening, Dec. 30, 1870, ROBERT JOHN CHESEBROUGH.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 113 East 28th-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871, at 10 A. M., without further notice.

DOW.—In Chicago, Dec. 30, IANTHA, wife of J. Hall Dow, and daughter of Jackson S. Schultz, of this City. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DE YONGH.—On Friday, Dec. 30, at 11 o'clock A. M., at her residence, No. 237 Bergen-st., Brooklyn, ESTHER, the beloved wife of Bernard de Yongh, aged 51 years. May her soul rest in peace.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to her funeral, Sunday, Jan. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the above address.

FAVILL.—On Friday, Dec. 30, HARRY EDWARD MARSHALL, only son and surviving child of Josiah M. and the late Hattie E. Favill, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Funeral takes place from the house of his grandfather, No. 314 Union-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 2, at 10 A. M. All their friends are invited to be present.

HAGUE.—At Orange, N. J., on Friday evening, Dec. 30, MARY BOWDITCH HAGUE, wife of Rev. William Hague, D. D., aged 58.

Funeral service at her residence, Main-st., Orange, on Monday, Jan. 2, at 12 M.

HOPPOCK.—MARIE LOUISA, daughter of the late George H. Hoppock, and granddaughter of Howel Hoppock, aged 4 years, 8 months and 10 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Jan. 2, 1871, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, at No. 26 West 54th-st.

HUNTER.—On Friday, Dec. 30, Mrs. CATHARINE S. HUNTER, relict of the late Dr. Wm. A. Hunter.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Zion Church, Madison-av. and 38th-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 2, at 10 A. M.

STONE.—At Bay Ridge, L. I., Dec. 29, Mrs. ELLEN STONE, widow of the late Frederick William Stone, in the 73d year of her age.

Funeral from Christ's Church, Bay Ridge, Sunday, Jan. 1, at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ New-Haven and Derby, Conn., papers please copy.

TOWNSEND.—At Brewsters, on Thursday, Dec. 29, MELINDA, wife of Coleman Townsend, aged 72 years.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon at Carmel, at 1 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTRA FINE SMOKING TOBACCO.—We invite early attention to a remnant of very choice smoking tobacco, which we are selling direct to consumers at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit. HEALD & MILLER, manufacturer's agents, No. 176 Water-st.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery. Prizes cashed; information given; circulars sent; the trade supplied. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., No. 10 Wall-st., or Box No. 4,685 Post-office.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, PASTOR of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY MORNING, Jan. 1, a sermon appropriate to New-Year's Day. He will also preach in the EVENING. Services at 10½ and 7½ respectively. Strangers and all invited.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Watch-night services commencing at 9½ o'clock SATURDAY NIGHT and continuing until 12. Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject, morning—*Duties of Citizenship.* Seats free. General prayer-meeting 3½ P. M. Evening service commences at 7 o'clock.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JOSEPH C. THOMAS. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.; also at the close of evening sermon.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.—THE week of prayer will be observed by union prayer meetings in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS',) on MONDAY, Jan. 2, from 9½ to 10½ A. M., and on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at from 3 to 4 P. M. The public are invited.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—On SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 1, Dr. THOMPSON will preach on the *Hand of God Seen in the Shaking of Nations.* Service at 7½ o'clock; seats free. A union prayer-meeting will be held every morning next week, beginning with TUESDAY, Jan. 3, from 8½ until 9 o'clock, in the chapel.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancy sts.—Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer-meeting at 3 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Young people's prayer-meeting in the EVENING, at 7½. All are cordially invited.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, Rev. J. E. SEARLES, Pastor, between 2d and 3d avs.—New-Year's sermon SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. A revival sermon at 7 P. M. Seats free. P. S. —A series of revival meetings commence TUESDAY EVENING. The public are invited.

FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Service at 10½ A. M. and preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

DISCOURSES ON UNIVERSALISM—By Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, at the Church of Our Savior, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Subject to-morrow evening—*A Mistake Somewhere.* Communion service in the MORNING.

REV. CHAS. F. LEE, FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Plimpton's Building, 9th-st., near 3d-av., SUNDAY, Jan. 1.—Subject—sermon for the new year: *Life a Tale.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY WILL assist in the services at the Morning Star Sunday-school, No. 130 West 24th-st., SUNDAY, at 2 P. M., and hold a temperance meeting at 7½ P. M. Prominent speakers will be present.

REV. DR. CARTER WILL PREACH in St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 1, at 7½ o'clock, in aid of the Young Men's Association.

THE CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, (5th-av., above 45th-st.,) will be opened for Divine service on SUNDAY, Jan. 1, at 11 A. M. and 3½ P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS, No. 210 West 42d-st.—Services Jan. 1 at 10½ A. M.; sermon by the Rector, Rev. Dr. CORNWALL, and at 7½ P. M. sermon by Rev. N. ELLSWORTH CORNWALL.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Tranor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Europe and America—The Old and the New.*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., near 34th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. MCVICKAR will preach.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE WILL resume preaching SUNDAY, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, FREE SEATS, East 14th-st., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, clergyman in charge.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the EVENING by Rev. B. F. DE COSTA. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

REV. C. S. ROBINSON, D. D., PASTOR elect, will preach in the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, 55th-st., near Lexington-av., SABBATH MORNING and EVENING.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND other religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following Wards every SABBATH, viz.:

I. No. 27 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
VI. Calvary Chapel, No. 153 Worth-st., 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.
VIII. No. 185 Spring-st., 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.
XIII. Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia-st., 3½ and 7½ P. M.
XIV. Carmel Chapel, No. 116 Elizabeth-st., 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.
XVII. Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., 7½ P. M.
German services, No. 70 Columbia-st., 10½ A. M., No. 63 2d-st., 10½ A. M., and No. 443 3d-av., 3½ P. M.
GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Watch night services will be held THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 9 o'clock. Rev. SELAH W. BROWN, of the New-York Conference, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Meetings will be held every evening next week, (after Monday,) commencing at 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR OF Grand-street Methodist Protestant Church, near 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, a New-Year Thanksgiving sermon. At 7½ P. M., a New-Year appeal. Watch night meeting SATURDAY NIGHT at 8½ o'clock. Sermons by Mr. KENDRICK and Rev. J. P. SWIFT, of New-York. Seats free.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery. —Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent.—Sabbath-school from 2 to 3 P. M., followed by addresses and singing. Prayer-meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Day-school from 9 to 3 daily, excepting Saturdays. Best time for visiting the school from 11 to 1.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, R. M. STRATTON, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. Evening subject—*Heaven.* Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. General prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Watch-night meeting THIS EVENING at 9 o'clock. Seats free.

EVENING SERVICE IN ASSOCIATION HALL.—Rev. ISAAC RILEY will deliver an address to young men on SUNDAY, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av. Bible class every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock. All are invited to these meetings.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Minister.—Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to any one who may not be settled in any other church home, to unite with us in these services.

BIBLE QUESTION.—REV. OSCAR HUGO preaches SUNDAY MORNING, in Perry-street M. E. Church, Rev. Dr. BROWN, Pastor. In the EVENING Mr. HUGO preaches in Hanson-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. PENTECOST, Pastor. Subject—*Protestant Rights in Roman Catholic Countries.*

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Rev. A. C. WEDEKIND, D. D., Pastor.—Divine services SABBATH DAY, 1st inst., at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING and 7½ in the EVENING. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., a New-Year's sermon, and at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Education Gives Support to Freedom in Our Country.* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—The Pastor, Rev. G. D. MATHEWS, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and at 3 P. M. will give his annual sermon to the children and young people. All are welcome. Seats provided.

RIGHT REV. G. T. BEDELL, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Ohio will preach (D. V.) on SUNDAY MORNING next at the Church of the Reformation. Service to begin at 10½ o'clock. Service in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Catechetical exercises at 3 o'clock.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, D. D.; preaching in the EVENING by Rev. W. W. ATTERBURY.

THE "NEW-YORK PRAYING BAND," under the leadership of SAMUEL HALSTED, will conduct services at St. John's M. E. Church in 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Jan. 1, 1871. Seats free. Come and spend your New-Year's with us.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. FRED. EVANS, Pastor. Subject at 10½ A. M.—*The Religious Education of the Young—the Work of the Church.* Communion at the close of the morning service.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. MARY VIRGIN, 45th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Holy Communion 7 A. M. MORNING prayer, 10 A. M. Litany, 10½ A. M. Holy Communion sermon, 11 A. M. EVENING prayer, 4 P. M. Compline sermon, 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-st., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ A. M. and 2½ P. M., for deaf mutes; Rev. C. N. CHANDLER at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. LUNDY at 7½ P. M. Catechetical instruction at 4 P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder WM. STUART, from Philadelphia, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M., *on the Fulfillment of Prophesy in regard to the Coming of our Great Life-Giver.* All are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORner Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. Mr. HEPWORTH will deliver the fourth sermon in his course to young people on SUNDAY MORNING, Jan. 1. Subject—*The Existence of God and His Relation with Men.* Subject in the evening—*A Happy New-Year.*

HOUSE OF REST FOR CONSUMPTIVES.—Rev. Dr. MORGAN will, by special request, repeat his sermon on behalf of this charity on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 1, in St. Thomas' Church, corner 5th-av. and 53d-st. Service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 1st proximo, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers invited and furnished with seats.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st. near 3d-av.—Watch-night services THIS (SATURDAY) NIGHT, commencing at 9 o'clock P. M.; sermon by the Pastor. Prayer-meeting and addresses. Come and worship with us.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Rev. H. F. PEASE, the Presiding Elder, will preach at 10½ A. M. Rev. L. S. WEED at 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Services are held in the new chapel every SUNDAY, commencing at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children. All are cordially invited.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.—BISHOP SNOW will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Roman Question—Will the Pope's Temporal Power be Restored?*

UNIVERSALISM.—REV. E. C. SWEETSER will preach THIS EVENING in the Church corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., one of a series of expository sermons on the Universalist belief. Subject: *The Universalist Idea of Resurrection.*

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.—WM. T. SABINE, Rector, and GEORGE T. M. DAVIS, Warden.—For sale—One of the very best pews in the Church; cost, $1,100; will be sold for $750. Address M. K., Post-office Box No. 210, Paterson, N J.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av.—SUNDAY services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. EVENING sermons on *The Apostolic Age.* Rev. J. T. LUNDY, D. D., Rector; Rev. W. F. LEWIS, assistant.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st-st.—Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., will preach at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WILL deliver the ninth lecture of the course to young people, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Broome and Ridge sts.—Rev. C. W. ADAMS will preach SUNDAY, Jan. 1, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE SOCIETY OF PROGRESSIVE Spiritualists, Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st.—Mrs. FANNIE O. HYZER, of Baltimore, will speak SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. No reserved seats.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

ELDERS FLAGG AND WOOD WILL preach at No. 138 West 24th-st. and No. 405 Grand-st., SUNDAY, Jan. 1, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7 P. M., and continue EVENINGS at 24th-st. for two week.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORner of 38th-st.—Feast of the Circumcision. SUNDAY, Jan. 1. Full festival services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

BISHOP BEDELL WILL PREACH THIS AFTERNOON in the Chapel of St. Luke's Hospital, 54th-st., corner of 5th-av. Service to begin at 3½ o'clock.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH-AV. AND 53d-st.—SUNDAY, Jan. 1, morning prayer at 9 o'clock; Communion service and sermon, 10½; evening service, 7½.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 22d-st., near 9th-av.—Rev. J. S. ORRIS will preach in this Church on SABBATH next, Jan. 1, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All are invited.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 1st inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. C. S. HARROWER, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

COOPER UNION MEETINGS.—REV. GEORGE J. MINGINS will speak to the people every SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the hall of the Cooper Union.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—R. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 278 4th-av.

JEWS IN THE EAST.

An Ancient Colony on the Malabar Coast of India.

Their Traditions—Beauty of the Women and Children—Their Dress, Appearance, and Homes—Their Synagogues and Sacred Records—Queer Customs.

There is a little colony of Jews, never numbering of late years much above two hundred members—men, women and children—that has been established since the first Babylonish captivity at Cochin, on the Malabar coast of Southern India. Their traditions state that they, and they alone, escaped the fate that befel the Jewish nation, led away to bondage by the Assyrian victors, and made their way eastward, and settled where they landed, being hospitably welcomed, and kindly entreated by the magnates of the land. And they remained, cut off from Judea and the knowledge of events that happened there, for the enormous interval till the arrival of the Portuguese in the fifteenth century. They are at present the greatest lions of Cochin, itself in many respects a remarkable place, in an historical light, being the scene of the first settlement of the Portuguese, holding the bones of VASCO DE GAMA, the oldest church in the East, and a host of reminiscences of Portuguese, Dutch and English squabbles in the olden time, interesting to antiquaries. Some account of this fractional offshoot of their much-enduring race, who first and forever escaped their share of the ups and downs of their kindred, may be interesting.

ON THE WAY TO JEWTOWN.

The best way to get to them is by boat. The roadway connecting Jewtown, by Muttoncherry, the Mussulman quarter, both in native Cochin, with British Cochin, being narrow and repulsive, redolent, even beyond Eastern towns in general, of evil odors unspeakable; "ancient and fishlike smells" predominating. Besides the boat in that moist region of lagunes is as much an article of domestic convenience as the barge to the citizens of old London in the days of the Tudors, or the gondola to the Venetians of today. Fine large boats the best of them are too, forty to fifty feet long, eight to ten broad, with ample cabins, double-roofed, shaded by venetian blinds and wide projecting eaves, proof against the vertical sun, or the torrents of rain that nine months in the year deluge that beautiful but fatal coast. The Jews are fond of receiving visitors, consider the interest displayed a most flattering attention, and, if given a day's notice, will exert themselves to display to the utmost advantage their interiors, domestic and religious. Of course it is an advantage to see them at the time of one of the great festivals of their creed, the most attractive show being undoubtedly that of the Feast of Tabernacles. Two miles' pull, propelled by twenty sturdy, shiny, mahogany-hued oarsmen, chanting indecencies in corrupt and unintelligible Sanskrit and a mighty voice, takes the voyagers to Jewtown.

APPEARANCE OF THE PEOPLE.

There the visitors are met and courteously welcomed by a crowd of georgeously-dressed inhabitants and swarms of gaily-trapped children, and invited to inspect their homes and altars. A sentiment of gratified surprise strikes the stranger at the first sight of his hosts. They are remarkably handsome, dazzlingly fair, with a complexion waxy and lustrous, hair flashing in burnished rays of reddish gold, as those of the the angels of TINTORETTO. The children especially are perfectly lovely. They are most gorgeously arrayed, and recall to one's mind the infantile notion of the appearance of Solomon in all his glory. Their heads, which are closely shaved, except as to two long love-locks curling on either temple, are covered with velvet richly-embroidered skull-caps. Long robes of snowy whiteness and the finest texture descend to their ankles, while a short jacket of velvet or rich satin, embroidered and buttoned with newly-minted coins, goes over all, and sustains, in numerous pockets, the watches, handkerchiefs, snuff and tobacco boxes, writing materials, &c., which their astute men of business always carry about with them. Their feet are encased in easy, well-made shoes and silk stockings. While clad in every bright color and tint, the materials are so rich and colors so harmoniously contrasted that nothing seems tawdry. All speak English, and commence to talk volubly, inquisitively overwhelming with questions the strangers of the party, and pumping them most assiduously as to their professions, position, business in Cochin, &c.

THE ANCIENT PATRIARCH.

Moving thus in a sort of triumphal procession through narrow, but scrupulously clean, streets, surrounded by a *levée en masse* of every healthy male of the community, their conductors lead them to the principal hall of the principal house, and present them to the aged Patriarch, who, with sightless eyes, snowy beard, flowing far beneath his waist, and lofty turban, seems the very impersonation of Isaac, when his sons used to quarrel about him, as he invokes a blessing on the strangers. His sons, however, are there, seemingly devoid of jealousy, themselves old men, and their sons and grandsons, wives and children—in fact, the entire community.

THE WOMEN.

The women are, if possible, more beautiful than the children, and are profusely decorated with gems and coins, but have one peculiarity that seems so thoroughly inconsistent with the studied neatness of their appearance generally, that it at once attracts the attention, and that not pleasantly. Their hair is so rough and matted that it seems as if it never had been combed, cut or brushed during the whole term of their lives! Whether this extraordinary appearance is due to art, and supposed to be a beauty, or really to the neglect it looks like, the writer could never learn.

THE SCENE PRESENTED BY THE VILLAGE.

The room, meagrely but richly furnished with cushions and carpets after the Oriental mode, presents nothing remarkable, or which is not common to well-to-do interiors universally in the East, among all but Europeans. But the terraced roofs, decorated for the feast, presented a unique and pleasing spectacle. Thick awnings all over gave protection from sun, dew and rain, while whole trees of plantains bending beneath the golden fruit, flowers and foliage of the most brilliant colors, and the innumerable forms of tropical vegetation, carried out the idea of the booths or bowers erected by the wandering children of Israel when they first halted after the exodus from Egypt. Multitudes of lamps and chandeliers, when lit, gave the scene at night a truly magnificent appearance.

THE SYNAGOGUES AND SACRED RECORDS.

Here, after duly admiring the scene, Eastern hospitality asserts its sway, and the visitors are urgently pressed with sherbet and champagne, cakes and comfits, after which the next move is to the synagogues. There are two of these, one for the white Jews, or Jews proper, and one for the black Jews, or mixed race that at some remote period sprung from the *hasons* of the early settlers and the dusky maidens of the country. There used to be one synagogue only, but not many years ago the black Jews, treated as Helots by their white coreligionists, revolted and seceded, and though now reconciled and living hard by each other, the religious separation has ever since continued. The principal synagogue is a room about forty feet square, with a gallery over the door for the women, and while the majority of the worshipers prepare for the evening prayer, one of the principal rabbis opens the Ark and brings forth the rolls of the Sacred Law. Those now in use were brought from Jerusalem, but they have locked up moldering manuscripts, dropping to pieces, containing only the Pentateuch, Judges, the Psalms, and some other books, which accompanied the flight of the founders of the colony at the time they exchanged captivity in Babylon for freedom in India, written, of course, in the ancient Hebrew character. Magnificent offers have been made and refused for the purchase of even one of these ancient records, in order to compare them in their unmutilated purity with the versions handed down afterward, corrupted and, perhaps, perverted, by being filtered through Chaldaic and other channels. One missionary, some thirty years ago, borrowed one of the copies, but, more zealous than honest, seemed so very averse to returning it, with more than a suspicion of an intention to forget to do so, that the proprietors are very chary of even showing their treasures, and a loan of one of them is now entirely out of the question. They, however, show with great pride, the charter engraved on copper, granted them by the ancient Rajahs of Cochin, and countersigned by the Zamorin or Suzerain of Calicut. This conferred the privileges they now enjoy, freehold property, freedom from all taxation, and social consideration as being equal to, though not the same as, the highest Brahmins. Hence the high-caste native who would think himself in that priest-ridden district polluted by receiving a letter from the hands of an European, will meet the Jew in friendly contact, and think he had gained no harm. The Ark is covered with plates of burnished gold, the rolls of the laws each have a crown or cap which holds them closed when not in use, of gold crusted with jewels, while from every foot of the plain, whitewashed ceiling depends a perfect canopy of lamps, mounted in filagree gold. As these are lighted, with brilliant effect, the male worshipers pour in the body of the room, old and young, even male children in arms, with their scull-caps environed by turbans, and a long upper garment or scarf thrown over their ordinary garments, and the shoes are removed at the threshold. The women go up to the gallery. Now they sonorously pray or shout at the top of their voices, swaying backward and forward, with fast and still faster gesticulations, bowing profoundly at intervals, while the children run about between their elders' legs and mingle their play with devotion, stopping suddenly in the middle of a shout of laughter to resume the book and the chant. The noise is deafening, but, fortunately, does not last long. Prayers over, the custodian of the ark kisses his fingers and touches those of the nearest elder; this is passed on till all the fingers are kissed and touched, and every one has had a personal or vicarious touch by proxy of the chief rabbi's hand.

A WONDROUS CLOCK.

Retiring to throw off the garb they pray in, the congregation pour out, while the lamps are put out and the courteous gentleman who received the explorers leads the way solemnly and mysteriously to the rather stumpy tower that adorns one end of the synagogue. Here, after perspiring effort, climbing narrow ladders in the dark, ill-ventilated tower, and covering one's clothes with cobwebs, and facing the risk of being bitten by some angry tarantula whose domain has been just wrecked, the adventurer is rewarded by the sight of a clock! This was brought out in pieces from England, put up by one of themselves sent to Madras to learn the trade for the occasion, and keeps good time. They are very proud of it. This exhausts the sights, and the guests are speeded on their return with as much good will as they were welcomed on arrival.

THEIR CUSTOMS.

Many of these Jews are quite wealthy. They trade in timber and opium to a great extent, and, of course, in money. On the occasion of a wedding, which is almost always on a Sunday, they send cards to all the European officials and gentry within a hundred miles of them, and the ball which follows the ceremony is always a very gay and festive affair. An absence of conventional restraint characterizes them, and the entertainment is sure to be most enjoyable. The young ladies waltz well, and are fond of it, but no sooner are they married than they give up all "embracing dances," which must be a sad deprivation to them. The refreshments are slightly mixed, and it is no easy matter to get out of taking champagne in a tumbler with one gentleman, bottled stout in a wine-glass with another, or a mixture of pale ale and brandy in a finger-glass. The heads of the hosts seem proof against any and all of these heterogeneous concomitants, and they betray no signs of undue excitability after gravely discussing potations sufficient to lay a regiment of Irishmen by the heels. And it is very difficult to get away on an occasion of the kind; broad daylight usually salutes the returning guest. Lately, there has been considerable communication with Palestine, and scarcely a week passes without an interchange of immigrants and emigrants. The colony remains about stationary in numbers at Cochin itself, but scions of it are to be found extending all over India, where they find it easier to amass wealth than when tied up to the one spot as of old. The course of years will undoubtedly see other changes in them. Contact with foreigners will soon rub away their distinctive marks, and we shall lose this ancient relic of a bygone past.

Military Gossip.

The Eighth Regiment is to have a new armory, located nearer the ground than the one recently allotted it.

The Eighty-fourth Regiment will succeed the Twelfth in its armory, corner Fourth-street and Broadway.

The decision of Col. FISK in censuring the Board of Examination in the case of Private JOSEPH S. HART, is creating another disturbance in the much-afflicted Ninth Regiment. The Board have taken exceptions to the Prince's decision and wrote him a very insubordinate letter, which in actual service would render the members liable to Court-martial. We suppose, however, that the internecine troubles of the "Erie Guard" will prevent any such measure on the part of the Colonel. Unhappy Ninth.

Prof. DOWNING has abandoned the Seventy-first Regiment for the Ninth Regiment Band of Opera Bouffe. Col. ROCKAFELLER has secured the services of Prof. EBEN as a leader, and he is reorganizing the band with much success.

The First Regiment will assemble by wing for battalion drills at the State Arsenal on the following evenings: Right wing, (B, E, G and C) on Jan. 10, Feb. 9, and March 20; left wing, (H, D, F and A,) on Jan. 25, Feb. 17, and March 31. Company officers will assemble at the armory in citizen's dress for theoretical instruction as follows: Companies B, E, G and C on Jan. 6, Feb. 3, and March 10; Companies H, D, F and A on Jan. 20, Feb. 14, and March 28. The Sergeants will assemble at the armory for drill and instruction on the following evenings: Companies B, E, G and C on Jan. 6, Feb. 3, and March 10; Companies H, D, F and A on Jan. 20, Feb. 14, and March 28.

Brig.-Gen. J. M. VARIAN, of the Third Brigade, announces that, it appearing to his satisfaction upon examination of the charges and specifications made by Capt. J. C. JULIUS LANGBEIN, commanding Company E, First Infantry, against Col. JOHN K. PERLEY, commanding First Infantry, that no sufficient grounds exist for ordering a Court-martial thereon, it is ordered that the said charges and specifications be dismissed.

The Eighth Regiment will assemble at the State Arsenal as follows: Jan. 4, officers and non-commissioned officers in fatigue uniform; Jan. 13, regimental inspection and drill in full-dress uniform; Jan. 24, right wing, Companies B, C, D, E and K. Roll-call of companies at 7¾ o'clock P. M. The regimental staff will report to the Colonel for the inspection, Jan. 13. All members not provided with the full-dress uniform are ordered to report in fatigue for inspection and drill Jan. 13. The annual meeting of the Board of Officers will be held at the armory, on Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock P. M.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the New-York State Military Association will be held at Albany, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 17 and 18, when measures will be proposed to increase the efficiency of the Association, and to make its deliberations practical in results. The annual address will be delivered in the Assembly Chamber, on the evening of the 18th, by Col. FREDERICK A. CONKLING, of New-York; after which the Association will be entertained by Adjutant-Gen. TOWNSEND.

Labors of the City Mission.

The City Mission met at the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church on Friday evening last. Several of the missionaries who were present narrated incidents of their observations and experiences among the lowly, and showed the power of loving kindness in raising fallen men and women, in reclaiming the intemperate, and saving men, women and children of all sorts and conditions. Mr. LEWIS E. JACKSON reviewed the history of City missions. Rev. H. D. NORTHROP said the City Mission was the link between the church and the poor, and that it offered the most feasible method of reaching those who would not come to church. He rejoiced in the advance that had been made in giving the Christian ordinances in the chapels, thereby insuring permanence and power, and preparing the way for the multitude.

At present there are 40 missionaries on the roll of the mission; there are 7 missions, 2 organized Christian societies with 230 members, 4 mission Sabbath-schools with 800 scholars, 2 reading-rooms and lodging-houses, having 1,000 readers, and furnishing 400 lodgings and 500 meals each month. The missionaries have made 11,816 visits, aided 250 families, held 380 meetings, gathered into churches and missions 2,097 persons, obtained 93 temperance pledges, and with the aid of 311 voluntary visitors distributed 100,000 tracts and papers.

The New Customs Weighers.

The names of the Custom-house weighers, appointed by the Collector within the past few days, are as follows: Butler G. Noble, James M. Thompson, Lewis Lounsbury, Samuel G. Acton, in place of F. G. Gedney, William Cary, Charles H. Phelps, and Harry Fox, removed. It is announced that Capt. Prentiss, the chief clerk of the Third Division, has resigned, and that his successor will be appointed in a few days.

Masonic Installations.

During the present week several important Masonic installations of officers elect of lodges for the ensuing year will take place. On Tuesday evening the ceremonies at Kane Lodge, No. 454, will be conducted by R. W. CHARLES ROOME, District Deputy Grand Master. On Wednesday evening the officers of Puritan Lodge, No. 339, will receive the symbols of authority, ISAAC H. BROWN, the well-known sexton of Grace Church, being Master elect. For Thursday evening the installation ceremonies at Independent Royal Arch Lodge are announced. At the two last named lodges M. W. JOHN H. ANTHON, Grand Master of Masons of the State, will officiate.

LAW REPORTS.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

No branch of the Court of Common Pleas will be held on Monday, Jan. 2. Jurors summoned for Monday will attend on Tuesday, at 11 A. M.
NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., Clerk.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—DEC. 30.

By a Full Bench.

The Judges at General Term, yesterday, rendered their decisions in the following cases argued at previous terms:

By Judges Monell, McCunn and Jones.

Rufus W. Leavitt et al. *vs.* Charles W. Dabney et al.; order affirmed with costs. Opinions by Judges MONELL and JONES.

William P. McAndrew *vs.* William Whitlock, Jr.; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge MONELL; dissenting opinion by Judge JONES.

By Judges Monell, McCunn, and Freedman.

MONEY DEPOSIT IN LIEU OF BAIL—IMPORTANT DECISION.

Commercial Warehouse Company, of New-York, *vs.* John S. Graber.—A motion was made at Special Term for an order requiring the Sheriff to pay, or deposit with the Clerk, a sum of money alleged to have been received by the former in lieu of bail, upon an order of arrest; or to apply the same in satisfaction of the judgment which had been obtained in the action. The motion was denied at Special Term, and the plaintiff appealed. The facts are briefly as follows: The defendant was arrested under the civil order of arrest, and the bail offered at the time being unsatisfactory he, or a friend on his behalf, deposited $1,500 with the Sheriff, as he (defendant) alleges, as security that his bail would properly justify. Judgment was subsequently entered up against him and he gave bail for the limits. Judge MONELL, in delivering the opinion of the majority of the Court, holds that the preponderance of evidence in the case is, that the money wrs not deposited in lieu of bail, even if it appeared that it had been deposited by the defendant himself, and therefore affirms the order made at Special Term denying the motion to have the amount of the deposit applied in payment of plaintiff's claim.

Judge MCCUNN, in a dissenting opinion, says: On the hearing before us in General Term, with the slight attention which can be given to cases there, I was favorably inclined to the theory propounded by counsel for the depositor, but on a more careful perusal of all the cases, both English and American, I have decidedly changed my views, and I am now quite positive the moneys should be looked upon as the moneys of the defendant, and should have been, by order of the Court below applied to the satisfaction of the judgment. Let us see what the application is. On the 3d of January, 1870, the parties applied before the Deputy Sheriff (defendant having been arrested) to put in special bail. The bail offered was not satisfactory, and Alexander, one of the bondsmen, said, I will deposit the amount of the bail ($1,500) with you, Mr. Deputy Sheriff, until we justify, or until proper bail justify. This was done. Mr. Bancker, the deputy who took the money, says he took it to secure himself, and not as a deposit in the action under the Code. This he could not do for two reasons. First, he was not acting for himself, he had no interest in the matter, he was acting as Sheriff or officer of the law, and that for the security of the plaintiff, under and by virtue of a solemn statute passed for that purpose, and he could not and was not acting for himself, he not being interested. Second, he was acting for the accommodation of the defendant, to keep him from going to jail, and in order that the requirements of the Code in such cases should be complied with. The fact that Mr. Bancker says he was acting for his own security does not legally make it so; indeed, if such a theory was tolerated for one moment, any deputy could in any cause by such a juggle, seriously impair the rights of the parties litigant. It does not belong to Sheriffs to make law by their sayings, nor can a principle of law be in any way affected by their utterances. What they do as officers of the law can only be told by them after being done, and then, from what they have done, the law can be fitly applied. It would be well for Sheriffs and other ministerial officers, to learn that in controversies where they are called upon to act officially, they cannot act for themselves nor for their own security and safety, but must act for the benefit of the parties in the controversy. It is not what the Sheriff or any of the parties said at the time of the deposit that conclusions can be drawn; it is from what they did that the law can be inferred, and from that the legal effect must follow. So that we have, without any dispute or contradiction, the failure to put in satisfactory bail, and the consequent deposit of the money in lieu thereof. Now, this being the case, what is the legal effect? It is expressly declared by law that "no Sheriff or other officer shall take any bond, obligation or security, taken otherwise than as herein directed, shall be void." In this case $1,500 was taken by the Sheriff, a security recognized by the Code as one which the Sheriff might take, and surely we must not permit the Deputy Sheriff to allege that it was taken otherwise than as the law directs, and claim that what he had a right to do legally was not intended to be done legally but illegally. If, as I have said before, we permit a Deputy Sheriff or a Sheriff to say that moneys received, as these moneys were received, was not a real deposit, as provided by law, then there is no imaginable case in which a similar course to this may not be pursued by the Sheriff or his deputies, on arrests, and plaintiffs thus be entirely deprived of the benefits arising under section 200 of the Code. It is urged that the moneys were not the funds of the defendant. On the contrary, we must hold they were his funds, for all intents and purposes. They were placed for his benefit in the Sheriff's hands. It was because the defendant was arrested they were placed there—placed there under and by virtue of the proceedings in this case, because if defendant had not been arrested in this action the Sheriff would not have had possession of the funds. After the Sheriff gets the funds, the instant they touch his hands, and without a word from him, the Code steps in and says how they shall be applied—whether they shall be returned or applied to the payment of the judgment. After a lengthy review of the English and American cases bearing on this subject, and the provisions of the Code, he concludes: The presumption is that the money belongs to the defendant. After judgment for plaintiff (as in this case) there is no power to restore the money to the defendant. If the bondsman Alexander wished to have his money refunded, him he should have seen to it that special bail was put in or the defendant surrendered before judgment thus entered. If neither act be done, the money can only be regarded as in the custody of the law, and that for the benefit of the plaintiff. It is said by both the depositor's and Sheriff's counsel that because the Sheriff or Deputy Sheriff did not pay the money into Court, and give the necessary certificate, these funds remain the funds of the depositor, Alexander. This cannot be, for two reasons: First, the Sheriff cannot take advantage of his own wrong—this is familiar learning; second, the depositor and his principal did not apply in time—before judgment—to have these funds returned. Again, it is conceded that after the money was paid to the Deputy Sheriff, he set the defendant at liberty. Now, the effect of all this must be one of two things: Either the money was deposited by the defendant under the Code, or else there was an escape for which the Sheriff can be sued, and as it is the duty of the Courts to protect public officers as far as in their power lies, we would be derelict in our duty when we have it in our power not to protect the Sheriff by ordering this money to be applied to the payment of this judgment. The order of the Court below should be reversed, and an order entered satisfying the judgment out of the moneys now in the hands of the Sheriff.

By Judges Monell, McCunn and Spencer.

Samuel Nimmons et al. *vs.* J. Nelson Tappan; exceptions overruled and judgment ordered for the plaintiffs, on the verdict, with costs. Opinion by Judge MONELL.

Samuel Nimmons et al. *vs.* Andrew J. Hennion; exceptions overruled and judgment ordered for plaintiffs, on the verdict, with costs. Opinion by Judge MONELL.

By Chief-Justice Barbour and Judges McCunn and Jones.

The East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Company *vs.* James E. Elmore; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge MCCUNN.

William Napier *vs.* William G. Porter; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge MCCUNN.

By Judges Monell, Jones and Spencer.

Henry B. Kirkland et al. *vs.* Arthur Leary; judgment and order reversed and a new trial granted, with costs, to the appellants, to abide the event. Opinions by Judges MONELL and JONES.

By Chief-Justice Barbour and Judges Monell and Freedman.

Thomas D. Sherwood *vs.* Thomas B. Wilson; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge MONELL.

By Chief-Justice Barbour and Judges McCunn and Jones.

THE LAW OF ACCEPTANCES.

William F. Harrison et al. *vs.* Edward H. Smith.—This was an action brought on two bills of exchange, drawn by E. Kingsland, upon the defendant, payable one day after sight, and alleged to have been accepted by the latter, but which he had failed to pay on presentation for that purpose. Upon the trial the plaintiffs proved that the drafts which were dated, respectively, March 12 and 13, 1868, were delivered to them by the drawer for a full consideration; and, as evidence or acceptance thereof by the defendant, read a letter, of which the following is a copy:

NORFOLK, Va., March 3, 1868.

Messrs. Wm. T. Harrison & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: This letter is to certify that J. E. H. Smith and E. Kingsland do agree to do business on joint account; J. E. H. Smith in New-York and E. Kingsland to remain in Norfolk, Va. J. E. H. Smith agrees to accept all drafts with bills of lading of first cost on oysters and other produce, in season, drawn by E. Kingsland.

EDWARD H. SMITH, New-York.

They also proved that the draft was given to them by Kingsland, as and for the cost price of certain oysters purchased by the latter, and that such oysters were shipped by him to the defendant, who received the same, together with the bill of lading thereof. On the trial below, the Court directed a verdict for the plaintiff, holding that the letter of defendant put in evidence, constituted an acceptance of the bills of exchange. The Court now on appeal reverses the judgment of the Judge presiding at the trial, holding that the letter was not an acceptance of the bills of exchange. Chief-Justice BARBOUR, who delivered the opinion of the majority of the Court, after a long review of the cases, defining what constitutes a conditional acceptance, says: "This promise contained in the defendant's letter, therefore, was not an unconditional one, so as to make it an acceptance of the bills in question; and for that reason, and because the plaintiffs had wholly failed to prove the acceptance of such bills by the defendant when he closed his proofs, the motion to dismiss the complaint ought to have been granted. The verdict should be set aside, and a judgment entered for the defendant dismissing the complaint, with the costs of the action."

Judge MCCUNN dissents from this decision, holding that the letter introduced in testimony was an acceptance, and that the Judge on the trial was correct in giving judgment for the plaintiff.

By Chief-Justice Barbour and Judges Freedman and Spencer.

REAL ESTATE CONTRACTS.

George Bever *vs.* Benjamin Markes.—The plaintiff contracted with the defendant to convey to him for a consideration of over $150,000 the premises known as Nos. 265 and 267 Sixth-avenue, at the corner of West Seventeenth-street, with the buildings thereon. Before the time for the execution and delivery of the deed, defendant caused search to be made as to title to the property, and discovered that the buildings projected three inches on the street line. He (the defendant) thereupon refused to take the conveyance, and this suit is brought to compel him to perform his contract. The cause was heard before a referee, who rendered judgment in favor of the plaintiff, and this judgment was confirmed by the Court at Special Term. Chief-Justice BARBOUR, in delivering the opinion of the Court, says: "If the overlapping of the buildings was on the property of a private person, there could be no doubt that the defendant would not have been bound in law to accept a deed conveying to him all the land owned by the vendor as a performance of the agreement. While such encroachments on the streets are not uncommon, and that they have in many instances tolerated the act by failure to act, or silent acquiescence of the Corporation and its officers, we have no right to assume that the City authorities will not, at some future time, deem it necessary or proper to compel the removal of all obstructions from the streets, as is their duty under the law, so as to have them open their entire width, nor that the Corporation will always refrain from enforcing its rights as the owner of the fee. I am therefore of opinion that the learned referee erred in directing a judgment for the plaintiff, and that such judgment should be reversed and a new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event.

Charles M. Mayer *vs.* Theodore Aptel, et al.; order appealed from affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge SPENCER.

By Chief Justice Barbour and Judges Monell and Freedman.

Henry L. Farris et al. *vs.* William H. Peck and Roderick F. Clow; order affirmed as to de endant Clow, and reversed as to defendant Peck; no costs. Opinion by MONELL, J.

By Judges Monell, Jones and Freedman.

Mary J. Tucker et al. *vs.* John Meeks et al.; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinions by MONELL and JONES, JJ.

By Judges Monell, McCunn and Jones.

Peter Claner *vs.* Jacob Leopold et al.; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by JONES, J.

By Judges Monell, McCunn and Spencer.

Alexander Bonnell et al. *vs.* William E. Williams et al.; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by SPENCER, J.

Richard E. Campbell *vs.* Augustus Waterman; judgment ordered for the plaintiff on the verdict, with costs. Opinion by SPENCER, J.

The Massachusetts Life Insurance Company *vs.* James Carpenter; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by SPENCER, J.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 31.

By Judge Monell.

Brockway *vs.* Looran, Steele *vs.* Steele; orders granted.

Crowe *vs.* Crowe; cause referred.

By Judge McCunn.

Christopher Marx *vs.* The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; case settled.

SUPREME COURT.

A YEAR'S WORK—COURT RECORD FOR 1870.

Ingraham, P. J.

Motions heard and orders made thereon	1,860
Judgments and decrees of foreclosure and sale	32
Judgments of divorce	16
Writs of habeas corpus issued	198
Cases and exceptions settled	16
Attachments issued	370
Injunctions issued	168
Arrests issued	135
Total	2,795

Barnard, J.

Motions heard and orders made thereon	1,628
Judgments and decrees of foreclosure and sale	39
Judgments of divorce	47
Writs of habeas corpus issued	198
Cases and exceptions settled	16
Attachments issued	479
Injunctions issued	235
Arrests issued	185
Total	2,827

Cardozo, J.

Motions heard and orders made thereon	2,035
Judgments and decrees of foreclosure and sale	87
Judgments of divorce	25
Writs of habeas corpus issued	139
Cases and exceptions settled	19
Attachments issued	219
Injunctions issued	135
Arrests issued	138
Total	2,797

Brady, J.

Motions heard and orders made thereon	1,514
Judgments and decrees of foreclosure and sale	33
Judgments of divorce	18
Writs of habeas corpus issued	125
Cases and exceptions settled	10
Attachments issued	135
Injunctions issued	73
Arrests issued	93
Total	2,001

RECAPITULATION.

Motions heard and orders made thereon	7,037
Judgments and decrees of foreclosure and sale	191
Judgments of divorce	106
Writs of habeas corpus issued	660
Cases and exceptions settled	61
Attachments issued	1,203
Injunctions issued	611
Arrests issued	551
Grand total	10,420

This is besides the great amount of ex parte business, amounting to scarcely less in the aggregate than 10,000 orders.

MARINE COURT.

The following-named Judges have presided during the year: Hon. Henry Alker, Hon. Michael C. Gross, Hon. George M. Curtis, Hon. Phillip J. Joachimsen, Hon. William H. Tracy.

The following is a statement of the amount of business transacted during the year:

GENERAL TERMS.

Appeals from judgments	152
Appeals affirmed	138
Appeals reversed	14

SPECIAL TERMS.

Total number of judgments	4,065
Total number of alias	1,020
Total number of warrants	125
Total number of attachments	922
Number of non-jury cases in Court	450
Number of jury cases in Court	250
Number of motions heard	4,550

BUSINESS OF THE SUPERIOR COURT AND COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE PAST YEAR.

Owing to the pressure of their duties of office the clerks of the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas have hitherto been unable to prepare the customary annual statement of the amount of business disposed of at their respective Courts during the year just closed. It may be said generally, however, that the amount of business transacted in both Courts will compare favorably with that of the preceding year. In addition to the increased number of causes disposed of, (averaging about 300 in each branch of each Court,) the nature of a large number of them, and the amount of money and property involved therein were of unusual importance. In Part II. of the Superior Court, during the past two terms Judges Jones and Spencer have continued to sit until 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, and on several occasions as late as 9½, in order to run through the calendar, and shorten the term of service of jurors for the year. In the Court of Common Pleas, since the addition of three new Judges, an additional term has been organized, which has hitherto been held by Judge Robinson, and in which a number of equity causes were disposed of. In Chambers and Special Term of both Courts, the number of motions disposed of, both *ex parte* and contested, were very large, a number of which involved important questions of copyright and trademark, as well as a large amount of important commercial interests. Among the cases which attracted attention on [illegible] decisions at Special Term of the [illegible] Court, was the long contest [illegible] in the [illegible] of Belmont [illegible] company, the [illegible]-contested case of the [illegible] Clark copartnership, involving a conflict of jurisdiction between the State Courts and the United States Courts on the question of jurisdiction over an insolvent's estate, and the case of John Mitchell against Gen. John A. Dix, involving the war power of the United States authorities. Causes of hardly less interest and importance to these have also come up in the Common Pleas, Special Term. The General Terms of both Courts have also disposed of a large number of appeals; the Common Pleas, especially, having disposed of heavier calendars than those of any other of the State Courts. The jury system under the new law has given universal satisfaction, both as to prompt attendance and the character of the jurors.

THE FIRST TERM OF 1871.

The general assignment of Judges in the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas, for this year, has been already published in the TIMES. The assignments for the January Term are as follows:

Superior Court, General Term, will be held by Judges MONELL, JONES and SPENCER. Judge MCCUNN will hold Trial Term, Part I.; Judge FREEDMAN Part II., and Chief-Justice BARBOUR Special Term.

Court of Common Pleas, General Term, will be held by Chief Judge DALY and Judges ROBINSON and LOEW. Judge LARREMORE will hold Trial Term, Part I., and Judge JOSEPH F. DALY will hold Special Term.

Several cases of unusual interest and importance are on the calendars of both these Courts for the January Term.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Pratt.

INJUNCTION SOUGHT AGAINST THE CENTRAL GOLD MINING COMPANY—$400,000 INVOLVED.

Henry Everson, Jr., vs. Samuel R. Platte, Jacob Simser, Arthur Peter and the Central Gold Mining Company.—This action is brought for an injunction to restrain the sale of certain property of the Central Gold Mining Company. The plaintiff alleges that the Company was organized in December, 1863, with a capital of $1,000,000, for the purpose of mining gold in Gilpin County, Colorado. Property was bought in that county, consisting of real estate and machinery, which is now worth about $400,000. The Company carried on the business of working its mines until April, 1865, when it ceased, and on the 13th of May, 1865, the officers executed 180 bonds of the Company, amounting to $100,000, to become due on the 13th of May, 1867, and made payable to Wm. K. Belcher and Samuel R. Platte. To secure the payment of these bonds Robert M. Stratton, President, and Samuel Bangs, Secretary, executed and delivered to Wm. K. Belcher and Samuel R. Platte, trustees, a mortgage of the entire estate of the Company lying in Gilpin County, Colorado Territory. After the execution of these bonds the officers of the Company proceeded to sell them, and pledged some of them to a firm, of which the defendant Peter was a member, for money loaned. The officers of the Company had no authority to issue these bonds, and their action was entirely illegal. The defendants Simser and Peter hold about $70,000 of these bonds, and have notified and required Platte to sell the property, and Platte has advertised the same to be sold on the 9th day of January next. The plaintiff alleges further that he is a stockholder in the Company, and that he has requested the President to bring this action. That he will suffer irreparable loss and injury if the sale is allowed. He asks that the defendants be restrained from selling the property under the bond, and that the bonds and mortgage be declared illegal and void. The defense was a general denial. Decision was reserved.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 31.

FIRST BOARD.

$45,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..113¾	1000 Wells-Fargo Scr.. 2
70,000 U.S.5-20s C'65.n.110¼	25 U. S. Ex.......... 33
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67,	25 Adams Ex......b. c. 64¾
s5..........110¾	200 N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 91⅛
1,000 do.......c.110¾	100 do.........s3 91¼
30,000 do..........110¾	25 do............ 91⅛
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.111⅜	600 do..bet. call. 91¾
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.106⅜	1500 do........... 91½
30,000 do.........c.106⅜	400 do........... 91¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...106½	300 do.........c 92
30,000 do..........106⅜	100 Erie..........s30 23⅜
35,000 U.S.6s,'81,C.,s3.113⅜	100 do........... 23⅛
15,000 do..........113⅜	200 do........... 23
20,000 do.......s3113⅜	10 Reading........ 98⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.108	200 do.........c 98⅜
500 do.........107⅞	100 L. S. & M. So.....s3 92⅜
7,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.110⅜	400 do........... 92⅜
115,000 do.........110⅜	400 do..........b4 92½
12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.110⅜	50 do........... 92⅜
2,000 do.......small.110⅜	300 do..bet. call. 92⅜
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.106⅜	500 Union Pacific....... 12⅜
10,000 do..........106⅜	400 do........... 12⅜
35,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 64⅜	400 do.........b3 12⅜
5,000 Ga. S. 7s, G.bds. 93¾	200 do........... 12⅜
5,000 S. Ca. St. 6s, n.,	30 N. J. Con.......... 106
Jan. & July.. 66⅜	10 C. & N. W. Pref... 83
15,000 do......... 66⅜	300 do..bet. call. 82⅜
1,000 Alabama St. 8s.101⅜	400 do........... 82⅜
5,000 Mo. St. 6s......... 92⅜	400 Chic. & R. I.......... 106⅜
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 91	100 do........... 106⅜
3,000 N. Y. C. 7s, '76.102	70 do........... 106⅜
5,000 Erie 5th M..... 79	25 do........... 106⅜
5,000 C. P. R. G. bds. 93	100 M. & St.P. ex-d..c 52⅜
5,000 do......... 93⅜	100 M. & St.P.Pf.ex-d. 74⅜
12,000 U. P. R. 1st M. 76⅜	300 Tol., W. & W...... 49⅜
2,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. B. 55⅜	200 do........... 49⅜
2,000 M. S. S. F. Bds. 97⅜	100 do.........b30 49⅜
1,000 C. & N. W. Con. 88⅜	100 do.........b15 49⅜
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 2d. 95	250 P., Ft.W.&C.Guar. 92⅜
2,000 Ohio. & Miss.	200 B., H. & Erie...... 2⅛
Con. Bds...c. 89	100 do........... 2⅛
10,000 Col.,C.&I. C,1st 82⅜	200 Ohio & Miss...... 28⅜
10,000 N. Y. Cen. & H.	40 Morris & Essex... 87⅜
Ctfs.........c 87⅜	133 do..bet. call. 86⅜
70,000 do.bet. call. 87⅜	100 H. & St. Jo...... 98⅜
20,000 do......... 88	50 do........... 98⅜
50,000 do......... 88⅜	100 do........... 97⅜
223 Merchants' Bank.112⅜	200 do........... 97
10 Western Union... 45⅜	100 H. & St.Jo. Pf.b.c.108⅜
6 do......... 44⅜	20 DuB. & S. City... 90⅜
500 do.......b. c. 45⅜	200 C., C. & Ind. Cen.. 17⅜
100 Mechanics Bank..132	400 do........... 17⅜
100 Del. & H. Canal...119	100 Rome & W........124⅜

SATURDAY, Dec. 31—P. M.

The old year closes upon a buoyant feeling on the Stock Exchange, prices advancing 1@2@3 ₱ cent. on the lowest figures of the week for the New-York and Western Roads, and 1@1¼ ₱ cent. on most of the Public Funds. In Gold the rates are firm at 110⅝@110¾ ₱ cent. Exchange on London 109. Money 7 ₱ cent., and in fair supply, with the prospect of increased ease next week.

The Bank return shows a decrease in Loans from last Monday of $1,393,711; in Greenbacks, $1,494,330, and on the general line of deposits, $534,759; while the Gold averages run up $2,439,090. The Treasury prepaid during the week $2,573,000 on the Principal of the Stock of 1871, and $5,625,000 on the January Gold interest on the Public Debt, and received for Customs, $1,686,000.

The following quotations were made on the Street after the adjournment of the Stock Exchange, which was at an early hour, as usual on the eve of the New-Year. The United States 5-20s of 1867 advanced to 111¼, and other descriptions in something like the same proportion. The Central Pacific Bonds rose to 93¾ ₱ cent., and the Unions to 78 ₱ cent. The State Stocks were firm, and the business in the New-York and Western Railroads large and at advancing prices.

Another failure reported from Boston, connected with the holding of Hannibal and St. Joseph Stock, caused the Common Stock to fall to 92 ₱ cent. There was a heavy Dry Goods Jobbing house on Broadway reported failed in the afternoon.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 31.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106½	106⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	108⅝	108¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	110¾	111¼
American Gold	110¾	
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	64½	64¼
New-York Central and Hudson	91⅞	92
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	87⅝	88
Reading Railroad	98⅞	99½
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅛	106
North-west Common	72⅝	72⅝
North-west Preferred	82⅝	82½
Pacific Mail Company	40⅛	40⅞
St. Paul Preferred	81¼	*73⅞
St. Paul Common	55⅜	*52⅜
Lake Shore	92⅞	92¼
Ohio and Mississippi	28½	28⅜
Toledo and Wabash	49½	49⅝
Western Telegraph	45⅛	45⅜
Erie	23⅛	23¾

*Ex dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg., '81.....110⅞	5-20 coup., '67.....111
6 ₱ cent., coup, '81.....113⅛	5-20 coup., '68.....111⅛
5-20 coup., '62.....108⅜	10-40 reg.....106⅛
5-20 coup., '64.....108⅜	10-40 coup.....106⅛
5-20 coup., '65.....108⅛	6s Currency.....110⅛
5-20 coup., new iss.'65.110⅛	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old........ 64	Ohio 6 ₱ ct., '81.....100
Tenn. 6s, n. bds........ 61½	Ky. 6s........ 99
Va. 6s, old........ 67½	Ill. C. bds., '70........ 103
Va. 6s, n. bds........ 68½	Ill. coup. 6s, '77........ 103
Va. 6s, reg., old........ 50¼	Ill. coup. 6s, '79........ 103
Ga. 6s........ 81	Ill. War Loan........ 103
Ga. 7s, gold bonds........ 93¼	Mich. 6 ₱ ct., '73........ 100
N. Car. 6s, old........ 45	Mich. 6 ₱ ct., '78........ 100
N. Car. F. A., '66........ 37	Mich. 6 ₱ ct., '83........ 100
N. Car. F. A., n. bds.. 23¼	Mich. 7 ₱ ct., '78........ 106
S. Car. 6s........ 80	N. Y. Reg. B. L........ 103½
S. Car. 6s, n. bds........ 66¾	N. Y. Coup. B. L........ 107¼
Mo. 6s........ 92¾	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72........ 102½
La. 6s, Levee Bds........ 70	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73........ 102½
Cal. 7s........ 112	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74........ 102½
Conn. 6s........ 103	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75........ 102½
R. I. 6s........ 100½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77........ 102½
Ala. 8s........ 101¾	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78........ 102½
Ark. 6s, Funded........ 64	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74........ 102½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883.... 90½	Del., L. & W. 2d M.... 96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887.... 86	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.. 94½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.. 86	Tol. & W. 2d M........ 84½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub..... 86	Tol. & W. Con. Conv. 84
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76.100	Gt. West. 1st M., 1888. 89
Erie 1st Mort., ext... 94	Gt. West. 2d M., 1886.. 90
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., 1879... 91	Gal. & Chic. 2d M...... 94½
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., 1883... 85	Chic., R. I. & Pac..... 99½
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., 1880. 82	Morris & Essex 2d M. 97
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., 1888. 79	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.....102
B., N.Y. & E. 1st M., '77 87	P., F. W. & Ch. 1st M.103¼
H. R. 7s, 2d M.S. F., '85.102	P., F. W. & Ch. 3d M. 93
Harlem 1st Mort........ 99½	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d M.. 94
Har. Con. M. & S. F.. 90¾	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M. 79¼
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.112	Chic. & Alton Inc...... 93
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d M... 93	Ohio & Miss. 1st M... 99¾
M.S. & N.I.S. F. 7 ₱ c 97¼	Ohio & Miss. Consol.. 89
Pac. R. 7s guar. by M. 98	St. L. & I. M. 1st M.... 89¼
Central Pacific Bds... 93	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s.105
Union Pacific 1st Bds. 76¾	M. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10 93¾
Union Pacific L. G. 7s. 55¾	M. & St. P. 1st M.... 94¾
Union Pacific Inc. 10s. 37¾	M. & St. P. L. & M. d. 88½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1875....106	M. & St. P. 2d M...... 86
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. pf. 81¼	Chic. & Mil. 1st M..... 93
Alt. & T. H. 3d M. Inc. 71¼	Col. Ch. & I. 1st M.... 82¾
Chic. & N. W. S. F... 97½	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. 81
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs. 90	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D. 82
Chic. & N. W. 1st M... 95¼	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d M. 66
Consol. 7 ₱ c. conv... 88	N. Y. & N. H. 6s...... 96
Han. & St. Jo. L. G...105	Bos., H. & E. guar..... 23
Lack. & West. Bds...100	Cedar F. & M. 1st M... 83

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York........130	Park........158
Manhattan........150	N.Y. National Ex. Bk.100
Merchants'........112½	Central National........102
Mechanics'........132	Fourth National........104
Union........140	Ninth National........107¼
America........140	Tenth National........123
City........220	Gold Exchange........70
Mechanics' & Traders'.135	Del. & Hudson Canal.118¾
Merchants' Exchange. 98	Pennsylvania Coal........220
Leather Manuf........200	American Coal........30
State of New-York........110	Canton Co., Baltimore. 65
Commerce........116½	W. U. Telegraph........45
Broadway........288	Quicksilver Mining........4
Ocean........75	Quicksilver Preferred 7¼
Mercantile........124	Mariposa Preferred........9½
American Exchange.112	Boston Water Power. 18¾
Bank of the Republic.115¼	Adams Express........64¾
Irving........118	Wells-Fargo Express. 32
People's........137½	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip 2
Grocers'........118	American Express........43
Nassau........106¼	U. S. Express........32¾
Continental........93½	Pacific Mail........40½
Commonwealth........98	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 30.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	98¾	99
City 6s, New	99¾	100
Camden and Amboy	117½	117¾
Pennsylvania Central	62½	62¾
Reading	98¾	98¾
Lehigh Valley	59¾	59¾
Catawissa Preferred	37½	37¾
Philadelphia and Erie	26½	26¾
Northern Central	4½	4¾
Lehigh Navigation	33¼	33½
Lehigh Gold Loan	85¼	85¾

The Messrs. CALDWELL & Co., No. 27 Wall-street, advertise to pay the January Coupons of the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad.

The Market Savings Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 16.

The Bank of the Commonwealth has declared a Half-Yealy Dividend of *Three ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

Messrs. TANNER & Co., No. 11 Wall-street, will pay the January Interest for the County of Buchanan, Mo.

The First National Bank of Jersey City will pay the January Interest on the Bonds of Jersey City.

The Long Island Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

The January coupons of the City of Memphis Bonds are payable at the office of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., No. 24 Pine-street.

Among the New-Year changes in the Stock and Banking lines, we are advised of the withdrawal of Mr. EDWARD DODGE—one of the oldest and most respected members of the Stock Exchange, and *not*, we are happy to know, the least successful among its wealthiest membership—withdraws from the house of Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., and three junior partners are admitted—Messrs. JAY COOKE, Jr., and GEORGE C. THOMAS, of Philadelphia, and Mr. JAMES A. GARLAND, for some years past in charge of the Government Stock Department of the house in New-York. Mr. JQUANCE SCHUSTER, who for several years has ably represented the old New-York and Frankfort house of Messrs. SPEYER & Co. by procuration for several years in New-York, now comes in as a partner. Messrs. LANCASTER, BROWN & Co., Bankers, No. 23 Nassau-street, have admitted JAMES O. PROUDFIT (son of Mr. A. M. PROUDFIT, of Messrs. RICHARD IRVIN & Co.) and Mr. J. C. MABIN as partners in their business. A change is also made in the old and wealthy Banking firm of Messrs. BALLIN & SANDER. Mr. SANDER retires, and the style of the house is changed to Messrs. EUGENE BALLIN & Co., with Mr. L. E. BALLIN as the junior partner.

Messrs. W. ALEXANDER SMITH & Co., No. 40 Wall-street, advertise that the January Coupons of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Road will be paid at the Bank of America.

The new London Banking-house of Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. will open business in that city with the New-Year, under the style of Messrs. JAY COOKE, MCCULLOCH & Co., Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH, Ex-Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and Mr. J. H. PULESTON, late of New-York, and Mr. F. H. EVANS, of London, coming in, with the American partners, as managers and participants in the business of the English house.

The business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer, New-York, in December, was as follows:

Nov. 30, 1870, by balance		$69,048,851 87
Receipts during the month—		
On account of Customs	$7,992,816 79	
On account of gold notes	11,479,500 00	
On account of internal revenue	549,636 01	
On account of 3 ₱ cent. certificates	10,000 00	
On account of Post-office Department	151,588 21	
On account of transfers	14,277,564 96	
On account of patent fees	2,846 60	
On account of miscellaneous	9,699,494 03	
On account of disbursing accounts	8,711,994 81	
On account of Assay office	637,836 38	
On account of interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	3,576,110 01—	57,088,357 60
Total		$126,137,209 47
Payments—		
Treasury drafts	$30,022,711 01	
Post-office drafts	335,701 85	
Disbursing account	11,249,235 82	
Assay office	421,673 92	
Interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	3,568,741 32—	45,698,063 92
Balance		$80,439,145 55
Balance to Cr.—		
Treasurer United States	$69,169,959 75	
Disbursing accounts	9,449,418 23	
Assay office	1,812,400 89	
Interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	7,368 69—	80,439,145 55
Receipts for Customs in the month of December, 1870		$7,992,816 79
Receipts for Customs in the month of December, 1869		6,969,666 71
Increase, 1870		$1,023,150 08

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office at New-York for the year ending Dec. 31, 1870:

Deposits of gold		$441,000 00
Foreign coins	$10,000 00	
Foreign bullion	20,000 00	
United States bullion	411,000 00	
Deposits of silver, including purchases		280,000 00
Foreign coins	88,000 00	
Foreign bullion	13,000 00	
United States bullion (contained in gold)	5,000 00	
United States bullion (Colorado)	20,000 00	
United States bullion (Lake Superior)	24,000 00	
United States bullion (Nevada)	130,000 00	
Total deposits, payable in bars	300,000 00	
Total deposits, payable in coins	421,000 00—	721,000 00
Gold bars stamped		1,121,563 03
Silver bars stamped		131,613 34
Transmitted to the U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		558,766 54

The Hanover Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

The *Commercial & Financial Chronicle* of Messrs. WM. B. DANA & Co. completed the year 1870 and its eleventh semi-annual volume with the issue of this date, which was accompanied by the usual title-page and index. The *Chronicle* efficiently maintains its reputation as a weekly business record and review.

The week's imports of Foreign Goods (other than Dry Goods) have been to the specie value of $2,902,333.

Of the progressive increase in the earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad, Messrs. FISK & HATCH give the following comprehensive exhibit in a pamphlet just issued to their customers:

The earnings for the year 1871 (estimating for December about $550,000,) will reach nearly $8,000,000, of which about 50 ₱ cent., or nearly $4,000,000 will be net, after reducing operating expenses, being an increase in gross earnings over the year 1869 of about $2,300,000, and in net earnings $1,300,000. From careful and moderate estimates, based upon present indications, it is believed that the earnings for the year 1871 will exceed $10,000,000. Of the earnings for 1870, at least 65 ₱ cent. was from local business, a fact which demonstrates that the railroad is independent of the through connection for its character as a self-sustaining and profitable road.

The subjoined table shows the gross earnings and operating expenses, and the miles operated in each year, from the commencement to the present time:

	Miles operated.	Gross earnings.	Operating expenses.
1865	31 to 56	$401,941 92	$121,669 53
1866	56 to 94	864,917 67	200,710 71
1867	94 to 137	1,470,653 50	330,913 33
1868	137 to 468	2,300,767 17	[illegible]
1869	468 to 742	5,670,822 25	[illegible]
1870	742 to 900*	7,920,710 98	[illegible]
Total		$18,629,813 39	[illegible]

*Including the Western Pacific, (158 miles,) consolidated with Central in June, 1870.

The following shows the net earnings, interest liabilities, and surplus earnings:

	Net earnings.	Interest on outstanding bonded debt.	Surplus of net earnings over interest.
1865	$280,272 39	$102,111	$178,161
1866	664,206 96	125,380	538,826
1867	1,139,740 17	277,140	862,600
1868	1,457,100 63	995,010	462,090
1869	2,677,299 06	1,084,350	1,592,949
1870	3,860,148 63	1,600,230	2,259,918
	$10,079,265 24	$4,184,231	[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

OF ELIZABETH AND PADUCAH, KY., FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS.

We offer for sale the bonds of the above road, which is being pushed vigorously to completion, and will connect the important cities of Louisville and Paducah, at 87½ and accrued interest. These bonds can be registered at the option of the holder. We recommend the above as a very safe and desirable investment.

Full particulars upon application to
NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.
HALLGARTEN & CO.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
ON TUESDAY, JAN. 3,
AND PRIOR TO TAKING THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL ACCOUNT OF STOCK, HAVE
MADE AN IMMENSE AND
FINAL REDUCTION IN PRICES,
IN ORDER TO
CLOSE OUT THE BALANCE OF THEIR
FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION
OF
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
DRESS GOODS,
MOURNING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
VELVETS AND VELVETEENS,
HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS,
&C., &C.
LADIES SHOULD AVAIL THEMSELVES OF
THIS OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS
AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON TUESDAY, JAN. 3,
WILL OFFER THEIR STOCK OF
LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING
AT A STILL FURTHER
REDUCTION IN PRICES.
LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS 75 CENTS, REDUCED FROM $1.
LADIES' FRENCH TUCKED SKIRTS AT $1 25, REDUCED FROM $1 75.
LADIES' CHEMISES AT 75 CENTS, REDUCED FROM $1.
LADIES' NIGHT-DRESSES, $2.
LADIES' NIGHT-DRESSES, TUCKED, $2 50.
LADIES' DRAWERS AT 75 CENTS,
LADIES' DRAWERS, TUCKED, AT $1.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
SWISS OVER-DRESSES AND TUNICS,
INFANTS' WARDROBES,
SLIPS, DRESSES, SHAWLS, SKIRTS AND CLOAKS,
ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS AT $20 AND $25,
SEAL-SKIN CLOAKS AT $60 TO $100,
BLACK VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON TUESDAY, JAN. 3,
IN THEIR
FUR DEPARTMENT,
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
WHITE FOX, BEAVER,
BLACK BEAR, LYNX,
GRAY FOX AND WOLVERINE
CARRIAGE ROBES.
RUSSIA AND HUDSON BAY SABLE SETS,
FROM $100 TO $300.
ALASKA SABLE MUFFS........at $12
ALASKA SABLE BOAS........at $20
MINK MUFFS FROM $15 TO $25.
ERMINE MUFFS, $15.
CHILDREN'S SETS AT $4 AND $5.
FORMING THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST
ASSORTMENT OF FURS TO BE FOUND
IN THE CITY.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
HAVE RECEIVED, BY THE STEAM-SHIP CORUNNA,
DIRECT FROM MARSEILLES,
ANOTHER LARGE INSTALLMENT OF THEIR LYONS PURCHASES OF
SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, SHAWLS, GLOVES, DRESS-GOODS, &C.
AMONG THE SILKS IS A LARGE LOT OF EXTRA QUALITY NEW CLOTH SHADES,
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE OPENED AS SOON AS DISCHARGED FROM VESSEL
IN THE EARLY PART OF NEXT WEEK.
THE STORE WILL BE CLOSED ON MONDAY, JAN. 2.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER AT THE EXTREMELY LOW PRICES OF LAST WEEK,
ALL THE GOODS COMPRISED IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THEIR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT.
THEY HAVE STILL FOR SALE SOME ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN
VELVET, SILK AND POPLIN SUITS, ORGANDIE DRESSES, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF BONNETS, HATS AND A GENERAL VARIETY OF MILLINERY ARTICLES,
VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS, SACKS, POLONAISES, BREAKFAST JACKETS, SABLE, MINK, BLACK MARTIN AND ERMINE FURS, &C.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

HAIR! HAIR!

SHAW'S PATENT HAIR SWITCHES AND CHIGNONS, equal to human hair, can be combed, brushed and dressed over.
HUMAN HAIR, cheapest in the country.
SWITCHES, one yard long, $8.
CURLS, $1 per set and upward.
Latest styles on hand. Ladies' own chignons dressed for 25 cents. Only depot, No. 358 Bowery, near 4th-st.
NOTICE.—Any one who counterfeits or infringes on my patent will be dealt with according to law.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, ladies', gentlemen's or families' washing, by the month or dozen; will go out the first part of the week. Call or address Mrs. SMITH, No. 344 West 36th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

HELP WANTED.

MAN OF ALL WORK.—AN ACTIVE young Protestant man, willing and obliging, is wanted for general work at a gentleman's country seat; one who can do without the use of tobacco and whisky, to aid him in his work, which must be done systematically and regularly. Can address COUNTRY-SEAT, Box No. 2,805 New-York Post-office, with name and address of last employer while giving his own.

COAL.

BEST ENGLISH CANNEL COAL delivered at $17 per ton. Apply at Nos. 313 Bowery, 211 Greene and 479 Broome-st.
JACOB WEEKS.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING

10 PER CENT. & OVER,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST COUPONS PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES

RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

V. K. STEVENSON. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON.,

No. 11 Pine-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD
8 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL IN GOLD.
GUARANTEED BY STATE OF ALABAMA.

Length of road from Montgomery to Decatur, 183 miles; 107 miles completed; iron and ties for 15 additional, now on the ground, which will complete 122 miles, leaving but 61 to complete, upon which a large amount of work has been done. Land grant over [illegible] acres; local business good, and through connections unsurpassed.

Passenger and freight cars are now running over [illegible] from Montgomery to Lime Kilns, which [illegible] the AIR LINE to New-York and insures [illegible] more than sufficient to meet the interest on [illegible] issued.

The bond is three times secured.

First—By the mortgage on the land.

Second—By the guarantee of the State of Alabama.

Third—By the LARGE CAPITAL invested in the [illegible] value of which is sufficient to secure the bonds. Price, 95 and accrued interest in currency, up to Jan. [illegible] which date the bonds will be held at par.

For map, pamphlets, &c., apply to or address the Agents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK AND MINNESOTA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York and Minnesota Gold Mining Company will be held at the office of Charles Miles, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1871, at 3 P. M. D. W. DRAKE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this institution for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1871.

Polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock. By order,
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1871, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, corner of Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company.
THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT a meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company.
THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 6 to 11, inclusive.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York Balance Dock Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second WEDNESDAY of January proximo.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1870.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for this Bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1871. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1870.

TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company will be closed from morning of Dec. 12 until morning of Jan. 3, 1871.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will take place at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, on the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE ON THE 1ST OF January on the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad Company's bonds will be paid at the office of CALDWELL & CO., No. 27 Wall-st., on and after TUESDAY, the third day of January next.

VERY SAFE AND DESIRABLE.—Eight and ten per cent. bonds, payable in this City, for sale, below par, by ARTHUR T. FITCH & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE COUPONS OF THE EVANSVILLE,

Henderson and Nashville Railroad First Mortgage Bonds due on the

1ST OF JANUARY NEXT,

will be paid at the Bank of America upon presentation, on and after that date.
J. T. BOYLE, President.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 20, 1870.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 31st inst., at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to the stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger on the 23d inst.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 12th of January next.
G. S. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.

FIFTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next.

Transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 27th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 9th prox.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF LAWRENCE BROS. & CO., NO. 16 WALL-ST.

THE INTEREST COUPONS MATURING on the 1st day of January next on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Mount Vernon and Delaware Railroad Company will be paid in gold at the Office of LAWRENCE BROS. & CO., Bankers No. 16 Wall-st., on and after that date.
R. C. HURD, President

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after Dec. 31, 1870.

The transfer-books will be closed from Dec 22 to 31st instant, both days inclusive.
CHARLES RUNYON, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 41 CEDAR-ST., corner of William-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due 1st January, 1871, will be paid on and after the 3d January, less Government tax, by the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY, RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1870.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at the office of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 2d day of January, 1871.
JOHN C. BRODHEAD, President.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the Company in Boston and at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., New-York. Schedules of coupons will be received for examination on and after the 26th inst.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, (OFFICES, NOS. 28 AND 30 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, AND NO. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,) BROOKLYN, Dec. 20, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. payable Dec. 27, 1870.
WILLIAM T. LANE, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED a dividend of Six per Cent., payable on 31st December inst., in stock of Morris and Essex Railroad Company.

Transfer-books will be closed until morning of Jan. 3.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., from the earnings of the current six months, payable on the 30th inst.

The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1871.
J. D. VERMILYE, President.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, GREENWICH-ST., CORNER WARREN, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 31st inst.

The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1871.
J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after 30th December next. The transfer-books will be closed until 5th January, 1871.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, payable on the 30th inst.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the 3d proximo.
G. G. BRINKERHOFF, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all tax, has been this day declared, payable 30th inst. The transfer-books will close 24th inst., P. M., and open Jan. 3, A. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO., CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1870.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1871, upon First Mortgage Bonds of the LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPI RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid upon presentation at our counter on and after that date.
JAY COOKE & CO.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1870.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three Dollars per share on the capital stock of this bank, will be paid on, and after the 27th day of December, inst.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, NO. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Atlantic National Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all tax, payable on Friday, the 30th instant. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 21 until Jan. 3, 1871.
F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. has been this day declared, payable to the stockholders on SATURDAY, 31st inst.

The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1870.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 31st of December, 1870. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to Jan. 3, 1871.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on the 31st inst. The transfer-book will be closed from this date until Jan. 3, 1871.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 7 per cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date at the National City Bank, New-York.
C. ENNIS, Controller.

STUYVESANT BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at their banking-house, No. 744 Broadway on TUESDAY, Jan. 3, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 120 Broadway.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1870.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1870.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.—THE Directors of this Bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of all tax, payable on and after the 30th instant.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, payable 31st inst. The transfer-books will remain closed until 3d day of January, 1871.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY interest coupons, maturing Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank on and after that date.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Financial Agents.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared payable Dec. 31.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, Dec. 20, 1870.

DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable Dec. 31, 1870.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid at the Banking-house of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Agent and Attorney.

THE SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY interest coupons, maturing Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid IN GOLD, at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank on and after that date.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Financial Agents.

DIVIDENDS.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE, HARTFORD, Dec. 20, 1870.

NOTICE.

A Quarterly Dividend of $3 on each share of full stock, and $1 50 on each share scrip stock, standing on the books the 23d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on Friday, the 30th day of December.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th to the 30th of December, both days inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Dec. 26, 1870.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1871, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank in the City of New-York.
E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from tax, payable Dec. 30, 1870.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until Jan. 3, 1871.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railroad Land Grand Bonds, payable in New-York, and due 1st January, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the banking office of White, Morris & Co., No. 29 Wall-st.
WM. J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 22, 1870.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, PROX., payable in New-York, on first mortgage bonds, Montgomery and West Point Railroad Company, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic.
CHAS. T. POLLARD, President.

PEORIA, PEKIN AND JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 55 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1870.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE first mortgage bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank.
JOHN ALLEN, President.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable Jan. 3, 1871.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

A "CAPITAL" PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A BANK-BOOK, WITH A DEPOSIT IN THE MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK, SUN BUILDING, NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.

IT MAY BE THE FOUNDATION OF A FUTURE OF COMFORT AND PROSPERITY. WHAT OTHER GIFT IS SO FULL OF PROMISE!

Interest commences every month.

Married women and minor children have exclusive control over their deposits.

Parents may accumulate a fund for their children, thus teaching them the habit of saving, and inculcating lessons of prudence and economy.

One dollar will open an account.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

A semi-annual DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be payable Jan. 21. Dividends not withdrawn receive interest the same as deposits.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

(Chartered by the Government of the United States.) No. 185 Bleecker-st.

DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.

INTEREST payable or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every thirty days, as depositors prefer. A specialty made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward, so that funds may not be idle for months as in most Banks, but may return an income promptly. Married women and children have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by express. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Especial advantages afforded to trustees, guardians and others, having in charge trust funds; also, to societies, lodges, divisions, associations, &c.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st., New-York.

Present rate of interest, SIX PER CENT. on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

Interest calculated from the 1st of the month following the day of deposit, and is computed and paid, or credited, Jan. 1 and July 1, on the amount in bank on those days.

Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on

MONDAYS and SATURDAYS

from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

JANUARY, 1871. By direction of the Trustees of this Bank, the usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 12, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward. One Dollar received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER Savings Institution,

NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

FORTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1871. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the THIRD MONDAY in January.

Interest will be added to accounts Jan. 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 82 Nassau-st. NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

INTEREST, 1871.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX per CENT. per annum (on all sums entitled thereto) will be paid depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 16.

Interest will be added to the depositor's account Jan. 1, and if not drawn will bear interest as new deposits.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........Jan. 5
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau)..Jan. 12
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........Jan. 19

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steams ISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail Jan. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.........Wednesday, Jan. 18.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.........Saturday, Jan. 28.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.........Tuesday, Feb. 7

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Old Line. Low freight.

The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship DE SOTO,

THOMAS H. MORTON, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.

For freight or passage, having superior accomodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Steam-ship LODONA will follow, from Pier No. 20 East River, SATURDAY, Jan. 14.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 251, CORNER OF 28TH-ST.—One suite of three or four rooms, on third floor, with private table; also, one single room for a gentleman; Frenchman cook.

NO. 343 WEST 23D-ST.—A COMFORTABLY-furnished room, with board, for two persons, at $12; also a room, with board, for three, at $18.

NO. 258 WEST 23D-ST.—FIRST-CLASS rooms, en suite or singly, to families, or gentlemen, with board. References.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished room for a family or party of gentlemen; also single rooms; house and table first-class.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm name of FEARING & CAMPBELL is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Either of the partners may sign in liquidation.

No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, Dec. 31, 1870.
H. S. FEARING,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
GEORGE R. FEARING.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT the undersigned have formed a limited partnership in the City of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York.

That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is CAMPBELL & RICHMOND.

That the general nature of the business intended to be trasacted by such partnership, is buying and selling gold, stocks, bonds, and other securities, procuring loans on commission, being the general business conducted by brokers in the City of New-York.

That the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are John Campbell, who resides in the City of Paterson, in the State of New-Jersey, David Richmond, who resides in the City and County of New-York, who are the General Partners therein, Henry S. Fearing, who resides in the City and County of New-York, and George R. Fearing, who resides in the City and County of New-York, who are the Special Partners therein.

That the said Henry S. Fearing has contributed as capital to the common stock the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and the said George R. Fearing has contributed as capital to the common stock the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

That such partnership is to commence upon the 1st day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and to terminate upon the 1st day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

Dated at the City of New-York, this twenty-ninth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

U. S. 5 ct. Rev. stamp canceled.
JOHN CAMPBELL,
DAVID RICHMOND,
H. S. FEARING,
GEORGE R. FEARING.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF WOTHERSPOON & McTAVISH is dissolved by its own limitation. Mr. D. A. McTAVISH will continue the Corn Exchange business in his own name, at No. 68 Beaver-st. The Gold and Foreign Exchange Brokerage business will be carried on as heretofore, by the subscribers, at No. 2 Exchange-place.
WOTHERSPOON & CO.
31st December, 1870.

NOTICE.—MR. CHARLES F. BURRELL RETIRES from our firm this day.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.
JOHN MOTT & CO.

Mr. JOSEPH L. KING, late of the firm of A. G. Hyde & Co., becomes a partner in our house from this date.
JOHN MOTT & CO.
NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

THE FIRM OF BALLIN & SANDER is dissolved this day by the retirement of Mr. CHARLES SANDER from active business.

The business will be continued by the undersigned under the firm of EUGENE S. BALLIN & CO.
EUGENE S. BALLIN.
L. E. BALLIN.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

MR. EDWARD DODGE RETIRES from our firm, and Messrs. JAMES A. GARLAND, of New-York, and GEORGE C. THOMAS and JAY COOKE, Jr., of Philadelphia, become members from and after this date. Mr. F. O. FRENCH will sign the firm name per procuration.
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1871.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into copartnership under the firm name of JOHN VOGT & CO., for the purpose of importing and selling French China, Glassware, &c., at Nos. 35 and 37 Park-place.
JOHN F. H. VOGT.
CHARLES VOGT.
GUSTAV VOGT.
HUGO HERRFELDT.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1871.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. H. Y. LEAVITT becomes a partner in our firm from this date, and the business will be continued under the name of LEAVITT, GOULD & CO.
LEAVITT & GOULD.
No. 51 Exchange-place.

COPARTNERSHIP. — THE UNDERSIGNED have this day associated themselves under the firm name of CHARLES VOGT & CO., for the importation of French China and Foreign Glassware.
CHARLES F. H. VOGT.
H. M. F. GRUBE.
JAN. 1, 1871.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with us in business JAMES O. PROUDFIT and J. CAMPBELL MABEN. The style of the firm will remain as heretofore.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.
JAN. 2, 1871.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

MR. WILLIAM H. PHIPPS WITHDRAWS THIS DAY from our firms in New-York, Philadelphia and Paris.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.

MR. FRANCIS B. ARNOLD HAS BEEN admitted a partner in our firm.
ARNOLD, STURGES & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1871.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 7, 1870.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMER NEWBERNE.

The United States steamer NEWBERNE, with all her gear, rigging, spars, sails, boats, cabin furniture, and other appointments, will be offered for sale at public auction at the office of the Depot Quartermaster in San Francisco, on MONDAY, the 16th day of January, 1871.

The NEWBERNE is a screw-propeller of 948 tons, O. M., of 250-horse power, 36-inch cylinder and 36-inch stroke, 200 feet in length, was built of white oak, in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1862, draws about 16 feet of water when loaded, and is thoroughly well found in every particular.

In April last she received a new boiler and donkey-pump with boiler attached, and was thoroughly overhauled.

Terms cash in gold coin of the United States; 20 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance on the delivery of the vessel.

Further particulars may be obtained of the undersigned, or at the office of Capt. WM. B. HUGHES, A. Q. M., San Francisco.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Major and Quartermaster in charge of Depot.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Trains leave depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 9 A. M., 11 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 8:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches accompany the 9 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches accompany the 11 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Hornellsville, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant Train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way at 3:30 P. M. (23d-st. at 3:15 P. M.,) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Otisville and Way at *7:30 A. M. (23d-st., *7:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 9 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 8:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre Train, *11:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third street Depot, at 6:45, 9:45 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot at 6:45, 10 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M., and 12:45, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M. and 1, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Tallmans, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot at 9:15 A. M.; 1:15, †3:15, 4:15, 5:15 and †6:15 P.M., and Saturdays only †11:45 P.M. From Chambers-street Depot at 9:30 A. M.; 1:30, †3:30, 4:15, †4:30, 5:15, and †6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529, and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner 125th-street and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l. Pass'r. Ag't.
DEC. 22, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

AMUSEMENTS.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' FAIR.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY,

Broadway, 6th-av. and 35th-st.

ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 3.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4.
THURSDAY, JAN. 5.

OPEN FROM 7 TO 11 O'CLOCK.

ALL THE LARGE ARTICLES:

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, CLOCKS,
BRONZES, UNITED STATES BONDS,
CHINA, PIANO, SEAL-SKIN ROBES,
&c., &c., &c,

WILL BE RAFFLED OFF,
and an
AUCTION HELD EVERY EVENING
for all remaining goods in the Fair.

GRAND RAFFLE LAST NIGHT.

ITALIAN OPERA.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.

Lessees..........SNYDER & WHEATLEIGH
Business Manager..........D. DE VIVO

Brief season of Grand ITALIAN OPERA.
Opening night, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4.
TROVATORE. TROVATORE. TROVATORE.
Debut of Mme. ROSE CZILLAG,

one of the finest of living prima donnas, from the principal opera-houses of Europe, who has created the greatest furore in her grand role of Leonora.

Mme. GAZZANIGA, in her great part of Azucena.
Signor LEFRANC, the famous Manrico.
Signor REYNA, Count de Luna, and others.
Conductor..........Signor NICOLAO
FRIDAY, second opera night.
SATURDAY, Grand Gala Matinee.

Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location. Boxes, $8 and $10.

Sale of seats for the nights and matinee commences Monday, at the box-office of the Theatre, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR.

GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT,

With the best programme of the season, under the direction of ANTONIO L. MORA.

ASSOCIATION HALL,

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1871.

Mr. Mora has the pleasure of presenting to the public the following Grand Card:

Mme. MARIETTA GAZZANIGA,
Signor CARLO LEFRANC,
Miss GRAZZIELLA RIDGEWAW,
Signor PIETRO CENTEMERI,
Mlle. FERNANDA TEDESCO,
S. B. MILLS,
ANTONIO L. MORA.

GRAND TRIO FROM WILLIAM TELL, and the Grand Duo of LA FAVORITA, will be sung.

Tickets, $1. For sale at Rushton's, corner of Broadway and 25th-st., and at music, book and drug stores.

Carriages will come by way of 4th-av.

EVENING DRESS.

THE FIRST ANNUAL

SOCIAL AND MUSICAL REUNION

OF THE

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD,

Will be held at the Seventh Regiment Armory on MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 9, 1871.

Members of the Association, the Regiment and their friends, can procure tickets as follows. Price $1, admitting a gentleman and ladies.

CYRUS H. LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane,
HENRY EVERDELL, No. 104 Fulton-st.,
LOUIS B. RADER, No. 123 Pearl-st.,
GILBERT L. ARROWSMITH, No. 11 South-st.,
WILLIAM D. BRIGGS, No. 158 Bowery,
CHARLES B. BOSTWICK, No. 171 Broadway,
CHARLES H. COVELL, No. 554 Broadway,
PETER J. BOGERT, No. 615 Broadway,
E. C. CAHILL, No. 935 Broadway,
J. C. RUSHTON, corner 25th-st. and Broadway,
and at the Armory.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

THE FORTY SECOND ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER NEW-YORK
FIRE DEPARTMENT
will be given
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, 1871.

Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and ladies.

JAS. F. WENMANN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
J. JOSEPH WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.

Proscenium and dress circle boxes can be procured on application to
JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

THE CHARITY BALL.

The fifteenth annual ball for the benefit of the NURSERY, will take place under the usual management at the Academy of Music, on the evening of THURSDAY, 2d February.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

MLLE. AIMEE
in
LES BRIGANDS.
EVENING at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

THE GREAT BALL OF THE SEASON.

The BAXTER HOP, Academy of Music, Jan. 25, 1871.

Boxes can now be secured on application to JAMES M. MORTON, Treasurer, Sinclair House.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

FOURTH WINTER EXHIBITION,

With the important addition of 150 superb paintings, collected in Europe during the past six months, by Mr. Henry W. Derby, and never before exhibited in this country.

OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,

No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)

GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, open day and evening for practical instruction in business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, &c. Three private desks vacant. Terms reasonable.

LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.

(176TH-ST.)

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

French the language of the school. Thorough English, German and scientific courses. Circulars—Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Leroy's drug-store, No. 21 East 16th-st., and G. Lespinasse, No. 25 Pine-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

BOARDING-SCHOOL AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J., FOR 12 BOYS.—Superior home comforts; rare advantages for instruction; first-class City references; terms moderate. Address PRINCIPAL, care of J. Hull Browning, No. 326 Broadway, New-York.

THE UP-TOWN INSTITUTE, NO. 859 6TH-AV.—English branches, ancient and modern languages, and mathematics carefully taught; an earnest working school. Boys kindly but firmly dealt with; nine teachers employed. J. W. SCHERMERHORN and G. HAMILTON, Principals.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR BOTH SEXES.—Board, furnished room, tuition, penmanship, washing, fuel, gymnastics, $200 per year. Address T. HANLON, Pennington, New-Jersey.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 20. A safe and pleasant home; best educational advantages. Send for circular. Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, N. Y. Boarding-school for both sexes. Term begins Jan. 3. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL, NO. 83 WEST 11TH-ST.—English, French, music, &c.; terms low; twelve years' experience; room for one boarder.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, at Poughkeepsie, New York. Circulars sent.

REWARDS.

$5,000 REWARD.—THE ABOVE REward is hereby offered for the arrest and conviction of the parties who made the murderous attack upon JONATHAN CRANDALL, the bank-watchman, in this village, on the night of the 27th of December inst.
ROWSE BABCOCK,
HORACE BABCOCK,
HORACE R. HALL,
CHARLES PERRY.
Committee.
WESTERLY, R. I., Dec. 28, 1870.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100,000. WANTED—TO EXTEND sewing-machine business partially established; none but principals dealt with. Address SEWING-MACHINE, Box 101 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK.
CLOSING NIGHTS
of Mr.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
as
RIP VAN WINKLE.
LAST MATINEE
of
RIP VAN WINKLE

On SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 1½ o'clock, when he will have performed this remarkable character for 149 TIMES.

On MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1871,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as
RICHELIEU.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

ON MONDAY, JAN. 9,
Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH
will begin his annual engagement as
RICHELIEU,
in Bulwer's grand historical play of that name,
with
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT,

whose services have been secured for this engagement.

ON THE FOLLOWING SATURDAY EVENING will be presented, for the first time at this theatre, Mr. Robson's beautiful and interesting drama, entitled

LOVE AND LOYALTY,
with MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
in the leading role.

Both plays will be produced with the usual attention to detail, embracing NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS and MACHINERY, and with a FULL and EFFICIENT COMPANY, under the stage direction of
MR. D. W. WALLER.

Box book now open. Seats may be secured six days in advance at the usual places.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager... Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
THE NEW LOCAL COMEDY,
SARATOGA!

SARATOGA! "The comic sensation of 1870."—*Herald.*
"The audience abandons itself to positive roars of laughter."—*Times.*
"Most sumptuously produced."—*Tribune.*

SPECIAL SARATOGA MATINEE NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

MLLE. AIMEE
in
LES BRIGANDS.
EVENING at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

POPULARITY OF THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
THE FAVORITE RESORT
FOR FAMILIES AND CHILDREN.
OLD AND YOUNG DELIGHTED.
JUVENILE CARNIVAL.
THE FAIRY SPECTACLE, CINDERELLA.
SIXTY BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN.

THE FAIRY CHARIOT. THE TEAM OF TINY PONIES. THE ILLUMINATED BALL-ROOM. BRILLIANT, EXCITING, AND REFINED EXHIBITIONS OF BAREBACK HORSEMANSHIP. DEXTROUS ACROBATS, GYMNASTS AND ATHLETES. EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE STUD OF HORSES, PONIES, &c.

FOURTH WINTER EXHIBITION

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

LECTURES

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 3, 1871, Hon. S. S. COX lectures at St. Ann's Hall, corner Clinton and Livingston sts., Brooklyn. Go and hear all about the *Poetry of Mechanism.* Tickets 50 cts.

PROPOSALS.

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK.

POST-OFFICE AND UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Dec. 15, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M., Jan. 15, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the cast and wrought iron work exhibited in plans, specifications and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast-iron columns, bed-plates, &c., and wrought-iron beams, girders, &c.

The work of the columns, iron beams and girders must be furnished, delivered, fitted, and put in place complete, within four months after date of written notice to commence the work, and the remainder as rapidly as required by the progress of the work, and as demanded by the Superintendent.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines in putting the work in place, without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the Department when required.

Scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece or by weight for the various castings and beams as provided for in the schedules.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $25,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or District-Attorney of the district where he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.

Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 20th day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from the 1st day of February, 1871, the said articles to be delivered, free of expense, to the Department, at the Blank Agency of the Post-office Department, Washington, D. C.

The quality and the estimated quantity of each article required are specified below:

18,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, 20x25 inches in size, and to weigh twenty-two pounds to the ream, each ream to contain twenty perfect quires.

150 reams of Wrapping Paper, 28x40 inches in size, and to weigh fifty-five pounds to the ream, each ream to contain twenty perfect quires.

80,000 pounds of Cotton Twine, in balls, to weigh about one-half pound each, and so bound as to prevent their becoming loose and tangled by transportation.

20,000 pounds of coarse Hemp Twine, in balls, to weigh from one to two pounds each, and so bound as to prevent their becoming loose and tangled by transportation.

Samples of the articles required will be furnished to persons who desire to bid, on application to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

More or less than the estimated quantities may be ordered, as the necessities of the Department may require, at the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

Each bidder must furnish, with his proposal, guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.

Awards will be made for each article separately, if deemed most advantageous to the Department.

Two sufficient sureties will be required to each contract.

A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

Bids not made in conformity with this advertisement will not be considered.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion it is required by the interests of the Department.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Wrapping Paper," or "Proposals for Twine," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS

FOR THE ERECTION OF TEMPORARY ADOBE BUILDINGS, AT FORT QUITMAN, TEXAS.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Nov. 7, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS,

In triplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this office, until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 23d day of February, 1871, for the erection of the following temporary buildings at Fort Quitman, Texas, viz.:

One (1) set Major's Quarters.
Four (4) sets Captain's Quarters.
Eight (8) sets Lieutenant's Quarters.
Four (4) sets Barracks.
One (1) Adjutant's Office.
One (1) set Quartermaster's Stables.
One (1) Quartermaster's Storehouse, with office.
One (1) Commissary Storehouse, with office.
One (1) Guard-house.
Two (2) sets Cavalry Stables.

Plans and specifications can be examined at the United States Quartermaster's Office at Washington, D. C.; New-Orleans, La.; Fort Quitman, Texas; and at the office of the Depot Quartermaster, San Antonio, Texas.

Details and requirements furnished by the undersigned, (a copy of the latter with this advertisement,) to be furnished to each proposal offered.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE WORKS, No. 223 West 51st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments; original designs; cheapest in the City.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

Reappearance of
MLLE. AIMEE,
in her favorite role of
FIORELLA,
in Offenbach's charming Opera,
LES BRIGANDS.

MONDAY, Jan. 2, and every evening until further notice, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2,

LES BRIGANDS.

FIORELLA..........Mlle. AIMEE
FRAGOLETTO..........Mlle. PERSINI
Special Notice.—GRAND NEW YEAR MATINEE.

MONDAY, JAN. 2, AT 2,
LES BRIGANDS.

FIORELLA..........Mlle. LEA SILLY
FRAGOLETTO..........Mlle. SUZANNE THAL

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

THIS EVENING,
FIRST
GRAND CONCERT
of the new
NINTH REGIMENT BAND.
ONE HUNDRED
FIRST-CLASS MUSICIANS,
led by
SIG. CARLO PATTI.
THE FINEST BAND IN THE WORLD,
with their new
FULL-DRESS UNIFORM.
POPULAR MUSIC.

Admission, without seats..........50 cents
Reserved seats..........$1
For programme see small bills.

WALLACK'S.

MONDAY, JAN. 2, FOR THE LAST TIME, THE RIVALS.

TUESDAY, Jan. 3, first time in America, Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON'S new play,

WAR,

WITH NEW MUSIC, SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.

Characters by Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Miss HELEN TRACY, Misses Fowler, Blaisdell, McCormack, Rowe, Clayton, Hayden and others.

BOX-BOOK OPEN.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

MLLE. AIMEE
in
LES BRIGANDS.
EVENING at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
MR. GEO. L. FOX'S POPULAR PANTOMIME,
WEE WILLIE WINKIE,
EVERY EVENING.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2
WEE WILLIE WINKIE, AFTERWARD CLOWN, } GEO. L. FOX.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

SPECIAL MATINEE NEW-YEAR'S DAY AT 2.
Every evening at 8. Saturday Matinee at 2.

First time in this country of an original comedy in two acts, entitled KIND TO A FAULT.

Mr. Leffingwell, Mr. Hall, Miss Edwin, Miss Howitt and others in the cast. To conclude with the burlesque of ALADDIN.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

MLLE. AIMEE
in
LES BRIGANDS.
EVENING at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

M. T. BRENNAN COTERIE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 18, 1871.

Boxes may be obtained at Morgan Jones', No. 67 Centre-st.
JOSEPH DOWLING, President.
WM. A. McGRATH, Secretary.

THE FINEST COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS

Ever exhibited in this country now on view at the ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

FOR A GOOD EVENING'S ENJOYMENT go to the Fourth Annual Ball of the Private Coachmen's Benevolent and Charitable Society of the City and County of New-York, at Irving Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1871. Music by Seventh Regiment Band.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—Members of the Association desiring to attend the concert on the 9th of January, are requested to procure their tickets without delay, as the Committee have limited the number. By request of Committee.
CHAS. B. BOSTWICK, Secretary.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—No. 211 4th-av., New-York.—Thorough instruction in all branches of Music. Miss E. COOKE, Superintendent. HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.
H. PETERS, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

DANCING CLASSES

For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

DE GARMOS' DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

Classes for beginners constantly forming.
Classes in "The Boston" and "Redowa."

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters' and Chickering's, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THE HOLIDAYS, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 25, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.

Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A DESIRABLE HIGH-STOOP DWELLING, with all modern improvements, 22.4x55x100, for sale very low, between 5th and 6th avs., 9th-st.; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$2,000,000. REAL ESTATE, INcluding farms of all sizes and quality. Also, houses and lots in every county in New-Jersey. Col. J. A. MARTIN, Box No. 74, Rahway, N. J.

$5,500—ORANGE, N. J., NEAR Brick Church Station. New house, nine rooms, furnace, range, &c.; pleasantly located. GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 50 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES ON BROADWAY TO RENT—Between Maiden-lane and Liberty-st., on the first floor above the street, suitable for lawyers and others, rent $400 to $700; heated by steam; will rent singly or en suite. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, singly or en suite, on second story, fronting on Astor-place; rooms heated by steam. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av.

STORES AND LOFTS TO LET, AT low rents, a few doors east of Broadway. Apply on the premises, Nos. 90 and 92 White-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,
VIA SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The steamers MAGENTA, Capt. JOHN BROWN, and JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES SEELY, leave Pier No. 28 North River daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: MAGENTA 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with accommodation train for Philadelphia; JESSE HOYT 4 P. M., connecting with way-train for Tom's River. For Port Monmouth, Navesink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, connecting at Eatontown Junction with 8 A. M., and at Port Monmouth Pier with 4 P. M. boat. Philadelphia freight received at lowest rates up to 6 P. M. and forwarded with dispatch. Way freight to 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M.,
From Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The splendid steamers

NEWPORT,	OLD COLONY,
Com. A. G. SIMMONS,	Com. B. M. SIMMONS,
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

SOME CURIOUS OLD WILLS.

Results of Researches in the Surrogate's Office.

The Wills of William Paine, Major Andre, and Lewis Morris—A Mixed Dutch and English Will—Quaint Specimens of Wills, Ancient and Modern.

Pending the contest over the will of the late JAMES B. TAYLOR, which promises to be one of the most celebrated will cases ever tried in this country, a few items with regard to old wills now on file in the Surrogate's office of this City may not come amiss to our readers. Few people are aware of the rich and curious mine of antiquarian wealth that lies hidden in the office of the Surrogate of the City and County of New-York. By rare good fortune the records of that office have been preserved from the earliest settlement of Manhattan Island down to the present time. Original wills, extending as far back as 1620, may still be seen there, and either the original or a verbatim copy of every last will and testament presented for probate in Manhattan Island from that time to the present may be found among the records of the office. They number between 30,000 and 50,000, and the records of them fill over 200 large volumes. Among them, as may easily be imagined, are very many quaint and curious documents, and some of historical value and importance. Nearly all are written in the English language, although many of the earlier ones are in Dutch and quite a number in mixed Dutch and English. Independent of their value to the historian or antiquarian, these old records of the Surrogate's office are of inestimable importance to the present generation as affecting the titles to real estate. There is probably not a single house-lot on Manhattan Island the title to which cannot be traced back through some one of the wills now on file there. Their careful preservation is, therefore, of the utmost importance, and the present Surrogate, Mr. ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, deserves the thanks of the legal profession and of the public at large for the measures adopted by him to restore the records of his office to their proper condition, and arrange and classify them so that they may be convenient for public reference. Up to the time Mr. HUTCHINGS took possession of the office, a year ago, many of these old wills and other records were in a mutilated condition and their bindings badly decayed with age. With great labor a complete set of indices have been prepared and classified in alphabetical order, from 1619 to 1870. These indices comprise about fifty volumes, and will be of untold assistance in real-estate searches. Hitherto, owing to the lack of a proper index, it was found almost impossible to make a legal search, and fees had to be paid by lawyers for the work; but hereafter they can be made without difficulty by the lawyers themselves. Some of the old wills, affecting large tracts of real estate in the City, which have become badly mutilated by frequent handling, are being recopied in separate books as real-estate wills. Many of the old volumes have been rebound, and the entire records of the office have been put in a shape where they are easily accessible and convenient for reference. In rummaging over the old volumes, our reporter came across a great many wills, both of ancient and modern date, that would furnish matter of interest to the reader, but the following will suffice for today:

WILL OF FRANCIS BLOODGOOD.

This is a nuncupative will made in 1676, one hundred years before the Declaration of Independence. The testator appears to have been a soldier, and made his will while suffering from wounds received in a fight with the Indians on Long Island. It reads as follows:

> In the name of God amen. I FFRANCIS BLOODGOOD being sorely wounded and very weak, knowing that death is certaine but the hour of the same uncertaine, not willing to depart this worlde before I have disposed of my worldly goods, first I bequeath my soule unto the Almighty God and my body to the Christian buriall, secondly I bequeathe and make my beloved wife ELIZABETH BLOODGOOD my full and powerfull executrix over all what I leave behinde me and thee to enjoy it without molestacion of any of my children, but she to dispose unto my children according to their duties and deserts. further if my sayde wife should come to marry then shee shall part halfe the estate unto my children. This was spoken and desired might bee when he was first wounded in the presence of the underwritten wittnesses this 29th Novr 1676 in Fflushing on Long Island in America.
>
> MYDERT SHERTY als getugen
> HENRY TAYLOR
> THOS. WILLET
> JOHN MARTON
> This was signed in the presence of CHARLES BRIDGERS

WILL OF STEPHEN DURYEE.

This is a good specimen of the mixed Dutch and English wills, of which there are many, on file in the Surrogate's office:

> NEW-YORK, August, 1771.—I am in a bead stete of hilt, and heve no time tho spend, mey time for world eafers, but in tind a will mey eastete ecordin as folloss tho mey dere father and moder: I will and bestow mey piece leying at hopswill, and all mey hosses and negor boy; and Eckwis bestow the goeds that I heve at fishkills in mey store there, and likewise bestow unto my dere Brother ABRAHAM and mey dere sister ANTYE, all mey bonds, notes and books tho pay forst the dipt and remender the fide eckley betwixt them, only alowing ABRAHAM'S trobel for his collicking the money, and further the syer thet after mey dith you and ther SELLEY shele move tho father's old piece, and injoy thet eve ete will be your minds for ther I besto unto mey dere sistor SELLY one bond egenst PILLIPH VERPLANCK. the bond amounts tho, I tinck, eigty pounds, but mynd eve CORNEL LOTT shol meek eney themends opon mey estete thont alow one farding of the same efe mestor SKOT shol till you ete wer the best, thoud mind ete, but theek one corse in the law and then erest him for hore money emedently thout fale, tho dow acording tho mey dereckshon. dere brother most have my wearing apearl. so no more, but love and frindship.
>
> STEPHEN DURYEE.
>
> [L. S.] Witness, LUKE KIERSTED, PETER DE RIEMER.

MAJOR ANDRE'S "LAST WILL."

The following is the will of the unfortunate Major ANDRE, who was hung as a spy at the beginning of the Revolutionary War:

> The following is my last Will and Testament, and I appoint as Executors thereto MARY LOUISA ANDRE, my Mother, DAVID ANDRE, my Uncle, ANDREW GIRARDOT, my Uncle, JOHN LEWIS ANDREW, my Uncle. To each of the above Executors I give Fifty Pounds. I give to MARY HANNAH ANDRE, my Sister, Seven Hundred Pounds. I give to ANN MARGUERITE ANDRE, my Sister, Seven Hundred Pounds. I give to LOUISA KATHERINE ANDRE, my Sister, Seven Hundred Pounds. I give to WILLIAM LEWIS ANDRE, my Brother, Seven Hundred Pounds. But the conditions on which I give the above-mentioned sums to my aforesaid Sisters and Brother, are that each of them shall pay to MARY LOUISA ANDRE, my Mother, the sum of Ten Pounds yearly, during her Life. I give to WALTER EWER, Junr., of Dyer's Court, Aldermanbury, One Hundred Pounds. I give to JOHN EWER, Junr., of Lincoln's Inn, One Hundred Pounds. I desire a Ring, value Fifty Pounds, be given to my friend PETER BOISSIER, of the Eleventh Dragoons. I desire that WALTER EWER, Junr. of Dyer's Court, Aldermanbury, have the Inspection of my papers, Letters, Manuscripts. I mean that he have the first Inspection of them with Liberty to destroy or detain whatever he thinks proper, and I desire my Watch be given to him. And I lastly give and bequeath to my Brother JOHN LEWIS ANDRE, the residue of all my Effects—whatsoever. Witness my Hand and Seal, Staten Island, in the province of N. York, N. America, the 7th June, 1777, JOHN ANDRE, Capt'n in the 26th Reg't of Foot, (L. S.) N. B. The Currency alluded to in this Will is Sterling—Money of Great Britain. I desire nothing more than my wearing apparel to be sold by Public Auction. J. A. City and Province of New-York, ss. Be it remembered that on the Ninth day of October, in the year of Our Lord One thousand seven hundred and Eighty, personally came and appeared before me, CARY LUDLOW, Surrogate for the City and Province aforesaid, HENRY WHITE and WILLIAM SEATON, both of the City and Province aforesaid, Esquires, who being severally duly sworn, did declare that they were well acquainted with the hand writing of JOHN ANDRE, formerly Captain in the twenty-sixth Regiment of Foot, and since Adjutant-General, deceased, that they have frequently seen him write, and that they verily believe that the before written Instrument—purporting to be the last Will and Testament of the said JOHN ANDRE, bearing date the seventh day of June, One thousand, seven hundred and Seventy-Seven, with the subscriptions thereto, are all of his, the said JOHN ANDRE'S own proper hand writing, and further say not.
>
> CARY LUDLOW, Surr.

TOM PAINE'S WILL.

The following will of the celebrated TOM PAINE, like that of MAJOR ANDRE, possesses rare historical interest:

> The last Will and Testament of me, the subscriber, THOMAS PAINE, reposing confidence in my Creator, God, and in no other being, for I know of no other, nor believe in any other. I, THOMAS PAINE, of the State of New-York, author of the work entitled *Common Sense*, written in Philadelphia in 1775, and published in that City the beginning of January, 1776, which awaked America to a Declaration of Independence on the Fourth of July following, which was as fast as the work could spread through such an extensive Country; Author also of the several numbers of the *American Crisis*, "thirteen in all," published occasionally during the progress of the Revolutionary War—The last is on the Peace; Author also of the *Rights of Man*, parts the first and second, written and published in London in 1791 and 92; Author also of a work on Religion, *Age of Reason*, part the first and second. "N. B.—I have a third part by me in manuscript, and an answer to the Bishop of Llandaff," author also of a work lately published, entitled *Examination of the Passages in the New Testament quoted from the Old, and called Prophesies Concerning Jesus Christ*, and showing there are no prophesies of any such person; author also of several other works not here enumerated. *Desertations on First Principles of Government; Decline and Fall of the English System of Finance; Agrarian Justice*, &c., &c., make this my last Will and Testament, that is to say: I give and bequeath to my Executors hereinafter appointed, WALTER MORTON and THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, thirty shares I hold in the New-York Phœnix Insurance Company, which Cost me 1,470 Dollars—they are worth now upwards of 1,500 Dollars, and all my moveable effects, and also the money that may be in my trunk or elsewhere, at the time of my decease, paying thereout the expenses of my funeral. In trust as to the said shares, moveables and money for MARGARET BRAZEIR BONNEVILLE, wife of NICHOLAS BONNEVILLE, of Paris, for her own sole and separate use and at her own disposal, notwithstanding her coverture. As to my Farm in New-Rochelle, I give, devise and bequeath the same to my said Executors, WALTER MORTON and THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, and to the survivor of them, his heirs and assigns forever. In trust, nevertheless, to sell and dispose of the North side thereof, now in the occupation of "ANDREW A. DEAN," beginning at the West end of the Orchard, and running in a line with the land sold to COLES to the end of the farm, and to apply the money arising from such sale as hereinafter directed. I give to my friend WALTER MORTON, of the New-York Phœnix Insurance Company, and THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, Counsellor at Law, late of Ireland, Two hundred Dollars each, and One hundred Dollars to Mrs. PALMER, Widow of ELIHU PALMER, late of New-York, to be paid out the money arising from said Sale, and I give the remainder of the money arising from that sale, one-half thereof to CLIO RICKMAN, of High or Upper Mary la Bonne-street, London, and the other half to NICHOLAS BONNEVILLE, of Paris, husband to MARGARET B. BONNEVILLE aforesaid. And as to the south part of the said Farm containing upwards of One hundred Acres Intrust to rent out the same, or otherwise put it to profit as shall be found most adviseable, and to pay the rents and profits thereof to the said MARGARET B. BONNEVILLE, in trust for the children, BENJAMIN BONNEVILLE and THOMAS BONNEVILLE, their education and maintenance, until they come to the age of twenty-one years, in order that she may bring them well up, give them good and useful learning, and instruct them in their duty to God, and the practice of morality. The rent of the land, or the interest of the money for which it may be sold, as hereafter mentioned, to be employed in their education. And after the youngest of the said children shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, in further trust to convey the same to the said children, share and share alike, in fee simple. But if it shall be thought adviseable by my Executors and Executrix, or the survivor or survivors of them, at any time before the youngest of the said children shall come of age, to sell and dispose of the said south side of the said Farm, in that case I hereby authorize and empower my said Executors to sell and dispose of the same; and I direct that the money arising from such sale be put into stock, either in the United States Bank stock or New-York Phœnix Insurance Company stock, the interest or dividends thereof to be applied, as is already directed, for the Education and maintenance of the said children, and the principal to be transferred to the said children, or the survivor of them, on his or their coming of age. I know not if the society of people called Quackers admit a person to be buried in their burying who does not belong to their Society, but if they do or will admit me, I would prefer being buried there. My father belonged to that profession, and I was partly brought up in it. But if it is not consistent with their rules to do this, I desire to be buried on my farm at New-Rochelle. The place where I am to be buried to be a square of twelve feet, to be inclosed with rows of trees, and a stone or post and rail fence, with a head-stone with my name and age engraved upon it; author of *Common Sense*. I nominate, constitute and appoint WALTER MORTON, of the New-York Phœnix Insurance Company, and THOMAS ADDIS EMNET, Councellor at Law, late of Ireland, and MARGARET B. BONNEVILLE, Executors and Executrix to this my last Will and Testament, requesting them, the said WALTER MORTON and THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, that they will give what assistance they conveniently can to Mrs. BONNEVILLE, and see that the children be well brought up. Thus, placing confidence in their friendship, I herewith take my final leave of them and of the world. I have lived an honest and useful life to mankind, and my time has been spent in doing good; and I die in perfect composure and resignation to the will of my Creator, God. Dated this eighteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and nine. And I have also signed my name to the other sheet of this will, in Testimony of its being a part thereof.
>
> THOMAS PAINE. (L. S.)

WILL OF LEWIS MORRIS.

Among the most curious wills on record in the Surrogate's Office is that of LEWIS MORRIS, the father of the once celebrated GOUVERNEUR MORRIS. The will, which is a long one, is dated Nov. 18, 1760, sixteen years before the Revolution. The following extracts convey an idea of his rather peculiar philosophy of human nature, and also indicate the somewhat prejudiced notions he entertained of his neighbors, (he lived in what is now Morrisania,) the inhabitants of the "land of wooden nutmegs:"

> Differences arising in families are always attended with the worst consequences. Therefore it is my desire that all my children use their best endeavors to cultivate a good understanding with each other, that they may be dutiful to their mother, which, (although she is a mother-in-law to some of them,) has done them equal justice; but if they should be so unhappy as to differ with each other, let them as soon as possible reconcile themselves. For family quarrels destroy families as certainly as civil wars overturn a government. My actions have been so inconsiderable in the world that the most durable monument will but perpetuate my folly, while it lasts. My desire is that nothing be mentioned about me, not so much as a single line in a newspaper, to tell the world I am dead. That I have lived to very little purpose, my children will remember with concern when they see the small pittance I have left them, for children judge of the wisdom, goodness and affection of their parents by the largeness of the bequests coming to them. But what I have left them is honestly acquired, which gives me a satisfaction that ill-got thousands cannot bestow.
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> * * * * * * * * * * * *
>
> It is my desire that my son, GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, may have the best education that is to be had in England or America, but my express will and directions are that he be never sent for that purpose to the colony of Connecticut, least he should imbibe in his youth that low craft and cunning so incident to the people of that country, which is so interwoven in their constitutions that all their art cannot disguise it from the world, though many of them, under the sanctified garb of religion, have endeavored to impose themselves on the world for honest men.

WILL OF ——.

The following extracts are from a will admitted to probate in 1863. We omit names lest some of the testator's relatives mentioned therein may be living. The extracts show that family quarrels are as rife now as in the days of old LEWIS MORRIS, and give rise to as strong prejudices:

> I wish my body to be kept above ground at least three days, and also to be examined and opened by a regular surgeon, my motive being a dread of being buried alive, which was the case with a young lady in our family, notwithstanding the body had been examined by a physician. I want the least possible amount expended on my funeral—just enough for common decency, and not one cent more.
>
> * * * * * * * * * * * *
>
> I would here state that, knowing of what strange material the world is composed, and the inconsistencies men commit, should Mrs. ——, my cousin, or any of her family, attempt to approach me in any way or attend my funeral, that I distinctly forbid it. I would not wish to be defiled by the presence of such black-hearted specimens of vile ingratitude, although I hardly think it likely they will condescend so far in their greatness as to follow the mortal remains of such an humble individual as myself. Still I want them to know these are my last words.

A HIBERNIAN WILL.

We will close our researches in the Surrogate's Office with a *verbatim et liberatim* copy of the will admitted to probate on the 26th of July last. Although of modern date, in point of orthography it is fully equal to the most ancient will on record, not excepting those written in the mixed Dutch and English lingo:

> I bequeade my soul to God, and my bodday to earth Rotten to wormns. I bequeade $200 to my daughter MARRIA—in the North River Franklin Saving Bank eight-ave 42-street saving bank and likewise to my son $200 CHARLEY of the same bank and likewise to my son THOMAS $200 on the same bank likeuise to my son JOHN $200 on the same bank also and also likewise $100 — on bond and morgage wich I hold his bond and morgage for one hundred dollars to my son JOHN I bequade $150 dollars towards the funeral expensive of my burial and $50 also for a head and foot stone for my grave and also I have got $300 dollars in the north Rive Saving Bank corner of 24 street and eight and if they are any more left after my funeral expensive I want my daughter MARIA should get it that the exacted should get it toher and likewise my son PETER $1 dollar

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FINE ARTS.

Reopening of the Winter Exhibition at the Academy of Design—Extensive Additions—Notices of the Principal Pictures—Other New Pictures—Notes.

On Friday last, the Winter exhibition at the Academy of Design reopened with an addition of some 150 pictures by eminent foreign artists, making about 400 paintings in all now on view there. These pictures, of the principal of which we give notices below, were purchased in Paris, Berlin, Brussels and other foreign cities just before the commencement of the war. Many of them are of great merit, while others are but poor specimens of the work of the artists whose names they bear. This is unfortunately the case to a very marked extent with the few landscapes comprised in the collection. Our native artists will be astonished to see such pictures bearing such signatures. They must simply be taken as proofs that good artists do occasionally paint poor, even positively bad pictures. There is not a landscape in the collection, ROFFIAN'S perhaps excepted, that CASILEAR, or the two HARTS, or KENSETT, or the GIFFORDS, would be willing to acknowledge as theirs. We regret this, as the TROYAN hanging in the south room shows what kind of a picture really good foreign artists can produce, and how a common-place subject may, by artistic treatment, be made the basis of a noble painting.

THE COLLECTION.

No. 225, which hangs in the corridor, is a "Highland Lake" by ROFFIAN, with cattle by VERBOECKHOVEN. It is rich and charming in color. The light and shade on the hill sides seem almost to move. It is an excellent specimen of this artist, and at the same time is the only good landscape in the collection. Entering the east room we have a group of sheep and a shepherdess, by ED. TSCHAGGENY, (No. 372.) This is a strong and well-studied picture. No. 376, "A Peasant Girl" by BOUGERAU, is by no means a good specimen of this celebrated painter's style. The attitude of the figure is stiff and affected and the face hard. Near this hangs a small landscape by DE COEK, (No. 381,) with some of the funniest attempts to delineate trees that it has ever been our fortune to see. They would answer very well for corkscrews. A small copy of VANDERLYN'S "Ariadne," painted on ivory, (No. 382.) is very beautifully finished. JULES BRETON'S "Peasant Girls" (No. 386) is undoubtedly a most careful study. The dull, stolid, sunburnt faces, and hard, horny hands of those whose lot it is to gain their livelihood as these girls are doing, by laboring in the fields, are represented to the life. But the subject is not a pleasing one, and is unworthy of the care the artist has bestowed on it. A very different picture is P. A. COT'S "Spring," (No. 331.) COT, we believe, was a pupil of BOUGERAU, though his style resembles that of MERLE. He has here produced a very charming painting, certainly one of the gems of the collection. It represents merely a young girl with a lap-full of Spring flowers. The pose is rather affected, but we can forgive this when looking on the sweet and loveable face, "fresh as the foam new bathed in Paphian wells." The expression of the eyes, too, is wonderfully truthful and captivating, while the arms and hands are models of symmetry. The little picture by BARON (No. 336) is very charming, in spite of its evident faults of drawing. The flowers and the glimpse of landscape in the back ground are choice bits of painting. No. 338, "The Message," by Baron LEYS is disappointing, considering the artist's reputation. It represents the interior of an old-fashioned mansion. A handsome page has just brought a letter to the lady of the house, who is reading it with her back turned toward us. Her face is reflected in a mirror. The tone of the picture is exceedingly dark, and it appears to have been painted solely to exhibit the artist's power of graduating his color, light and shade. This purely technical power the painting certainly shows, but we fail to see any other merit in it. The "show picture" of the collection is HOFF'S "Unexpected Return," (No. 342.) It represents a large family dinner-party, which has been interrupted by the arrival of a handsome gentleman, whose relation to the various members of the party is not apparent. One young lady has sprung up so eagerly that she has overturned her chair, has flung her white arms round the handsome gentleman's neck, and the two are indulging in a long-drawn kiss. A grayhound is standing near pleading for recognition. The coloring is most brilliant and the expressions unusually strong; but as the picture is evidently intended to illustrate some incident with which we are unacquainted, we will say no more about it here. No. 366, by RICHTER, a painter of some reputation, is a showy but carelessly executed picture. The face of the lady reading should have been restored before the picture was placed on exhibition.

The collection contains three landscapes by artists of high reputation—B. C. KOEK KOEK, ROUSSEAU and GUDE, and all are extremely disappointing. No. 369, by KOEK KOEK, is feeble and untrue. The gigantic castle on the hill must be many hundred feet high, or the houses below must be uncommonly small. It is a very poor specimen of this artist, many degrees inferior to the one in the Schaus Gallery. No. 295, by ROUSSEAU, shows some fine cloud perspective, but is false in color and in drawing. The figures, very badly drawn, possess the peculiarity of casting no shadows, and the same may be observed in regard to the rock in the middle distance. The color of the foliage and portions of the sky cannot possibly be correct. Either ROUSSEAU'S reputation is far ahead of his merit, or this is a most miserable specimen of his ability. No. 294, by GUDE, is scarcely more satisfactory. It is one of those conventional landscapes with which the market is overstocked. The foreground is strong, but the perspective is astonishingly bad. The river, if coming down from the height the artist has represented, should be running like the rapids above Niagara, but its surface is as smooth as a mill pond. It is to be regretted that the landscapes in this collection make so poor a show. They give no idea of this branch of foreign art, as it really is.

LAFON'S "Louis XVII.," (No. 339,) shows us the poor little Prince in prison, with his brutal jailer SIMON, asleep on a bench. The Republican red cap lies beside the Prince, whose sweet childish eyes are full of tears. His sad, pale face is raised toward the only place from which help can ever come. This is a charming picture, and should have been hung in a better position. There are several paintings by DIAZ, all of which seem to be poor specimens of this artist. On the other hand, Nos. 297, 309 and 312 are the best specimens of BAKALOWICZ we have ever seen in this country. The bad flesh color which pertains to many of this artist's pictures is not to be found here. No. 309 is exquisitely finished. The velvet dress and curtains are marvels of texture. A very charming picture is that by BARON, (No. 284,) which we suppose may be called "Presenting the Petition." The King, attended by a lady and several gentlemen, is receiving a petition from a kneeling woman. The faces of the courtiers express anxiety as to the result. The King has a handsome, kindly countenance, and gallant figure. The story is told with wonderful grace and power. Some hunting scenes, by JOHN LEWIS BROWN, a Frenchman in spite of his name, (Nos. 292 and 365,) are pleasing and showy. The landscapes are the best part of them. The figures, particularly those of the dogs, are stiff and badly drawn.

LECOMTE has a showy picture, (No. 354,) which has no other merit than brilliant coloring. The face is hard and unpleasing. A strong picture by JACQUE, (No. 301,) hangs at the end of the north room. The artist has given us a couple of ewes, three or four lambs, and a shepherdess. A more faithful study of animal life than this was perhaps never put on canvas. We have here veritable sheep and lambs, with wool on their backs which you could take up in your fingers, and with true flesh and blood beneath. Effect of the most striking kind has been obtained without the slightest sacrifice of truth. The figure of the shepherdess is stiff and wooden-looking, and the back-ground is carelessly done. We can forgive all this, however, for the admirable painting of the figures in the foreground.

MERLE.

No. 359 is by MERLE, and is decidedly the most valuable picture, in an artistic point of view, in the collection. It represents a peasant girl of the south of France, we presume, who is returning from the sea-shore laden with the clothes she has been working there. If it be true, as RUSKIN says, that "to paint a man or woman and the soul that is in him or her, is the highest effort of art," then must MERLE be acknowledged as the greatest living artist; for who can make the soul speak through the face as he does? In this painting we have a single female figure, for those in the background are nothing, which must stand for an illustration of TENNYSON'S Beggar Maid:

> "As shines the moon in clouded skies,
> She in her poor attire was seen;
> One praised her ankles, *one her eyes*,
> One her dark hair and lovesome mien.
> So sweet a face, such angel grace,
> In all that land had never been;
> Cophetua swore a royal oath—
> 'This beggar maid shall be my queen.'"

It is true that this is not a beggar maid, but a handsome peasant girl, who obtains her bread by honorable labor, yet this is such a form and face as might have captivated King Cophetua, had he had the good fortune to see them. The face and head, with its dark tendrils of hair, are wonderfully beautiful, but it is in the eyes that the painter has lavished all his great skill. The girl's soul is there, and from time to time, as we pass round the gallery, we find ourselves inevitably attracted to gaze once more on those dark, sad, loving orbs.

Our notice of the collection, for this week at least, must here close. The remaining pictures, particularly those by VOLTZ, VAN MARCK and MARECHAL, we hope to speak of hereafter. The collection will remain in the Academy until the 20th inst., when it will be removed to give place to the water-color exhibition, which opens on the 21st.

OTHER PICTURES.

A carefully-painted picture by JULES LUDOVICI, a resident of this City—a new name, we believe, in the artistic world—will shortly be placed on exhibition at GOUPIL'S. It is entitled "Not Alone," and represents a widow with her son standing at her knee, and a young lady sitting beside her. The treatment of the subjects is conventional, but the picture, notwithstanding, has decided merits. The refined but somewhat careworn face of the principal figure is expressive and nicely molded. The boy's countenance is also good, both in color and expressive. The third figure is unsatisfactory, and might as well be painted out. This is the first of this artist's works we have had the pleasure of seeing. If his succeeding ones are any improvement on this, New-York may some day be proud of him. Two of Mr. HENRY BACON'S pictures are also on exhibition at GOUPIL'S. One, called the "Acquaintance," represents a workman who has brought home a new cradle. The servant puts her head through a little window near the door, and which has its knocker muffled, and with finger on lip inculcates the necessity of silence. The man stands at the door with hat half off, in a respectful attitude, waiting further orders. The story is very nicely told, and the execution is as good as the conception. A smaller picture by the same artist, entitled "The Mother," is not so good in color as Mr. BACON'S pictures usually are. From ANDREAS ACHENBACH we have a strong landscape, truthful in color and fine in perspective. Mr. E. GAY has a "View from Mount Vernon," Westchester County. It is a careful study, but has hardly strength enough. PAUL MEFFLIN is represented by two water colors, "The Holy Grail" and "Merlin and Vivien." In the latter the artist has hit the snake-like expression which the poet attributes to Vivien, and in both pictures the expressions of the principal figures are good. The coloring, too, is truthful, but as much cannot be said for the drawing.

NOTES.

Mr. THEOPHILUS HAMEL, an artist of some note, died in Montreal on the 21st ult.... Mr. BIERSTADT'S "Gen. Pool" is to be placed on exhibition in Philadelphia.... HENRY BACON, one of the most prominent of the young American artists abroad, is to return to this country in the Spring, on a brief visit. He is now in London, his home in Paris being closed to him by the war.... Mr. F. H. DE HAAS, is painting a view on the Montauk beach.... CONSTANT MAYER is engaged on an ideal composition entitled "The Orphan."... Miss EDMONIA LEWIS, the young colored sculptor, has returned to Italy. She takes with her a commission to chisel a life-sized statue of JOHN BROWN, which is to be placed at the disposal of the Union League Club of New-York. She will return with the same in the Spring of 1871.... Letters from SIMMONS, the sculptor, report both himself and wife at Rome in excellent health. He is now at work upon a new ideal figure.... H. K. BROWN is at work on a statue of Dr. BETHUNE.

Gen. Pleasonton and His Recent Associates in the Revenue Service in This City—His Views on the Civil Service Question.

A few days ago the prominent internal revenue officers of this City formally invited Gen. PLEASONTON, the newly-appointed Commissioner, and recently Collector of the Thirty-second New-York District, to accept a complimentary dinner, and yesterday he replied reluctantly declining the invitation on account of pressing duties. In the course of his letter, he alluded to the civil service as follows:

> The civil service, in time of peace, stands in the same relation to the institutions of the country as does the army and navy in time of war. Good laws are of very little account without good men, and a proper system to see that they are properly executed. The general complaint of the people is not of the laws so much as the manner of executing them. Uniformity of execution should be the great end of all civil system, and when this is obtained the people are satisfied and the Government fulfills its mission. The officers of Government should never be brought into embarrassing relations with the people. Under the present laws, granting moieties to revenue officers in part compensation, too wide a scope is given, and great distrust is created against the civil service from the interest it is supposed an officer possesses in every seizure. It would be much better for the Government to abolish the moiety system and double the salaries of the officers. The expense would be less than it is at present,—confidence would be increased among the people in the civil officers, and the officers would be freed from the embarrassments of suspicion under which they labor at present to a great extent. I am very glad to be able to state that all the revenue officers I have conversed with on this subject, coincide with these views; and they all express the most earnest and honorable desire to have the civil service placed on such footing that the people will learn to look upon the service as their protector, whose mission is to prevent crime rather than detect it, and that the execution of the law is only for the benefit of the community.

Gen. PLEASONTON has turned over the Thirty-second District to Col. BULLARD, his deputy, the transfer of millions of dollars of accounts being made inside of twenty-four hours, and the General getting a complete clearance on his accounts. Col. THOMSON, Gen. PLEASONTON'S first deputy in the Fourth and Thirty-second Districts, will go to Washington with the new Commissioner.

The Popular Winter Pastime.

The skating carnival still continues unabated. Yesterday, despite the watery condition of the streets in the City, the ball was up at all the skating localities, and good skating was had, the thickness of the ice securing it from softening. At the rinks there was considerable moisture, but not enough to prevent skating. Last night the skating in Brooklyn was excellent, a splendid sheet of ice being provided at the Capitoline and the Union Ponds. At the Rink a very large assemblage attended in the evening, the occasion being a boys' race, which is one of the most exciting of contests of the Winter season enjoyed at the ponds. The race in question was for a silver medal, and the distance was three times round the Rink. Three heats were skated, the winners of the first two being the competitors in the third race. HUTCHINSON and TRACY took the lead in the first heat; TRACY and BOGARDUS in the second, and in the third HUTCHINSON defeated TRACY and won the medal. There are to be boys' races at the Rink on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. A challenge has been issued by young THEODORE DOLLARD, the champion junior skater of Long Island, to any one in the country not over sixteen years of age, for a gold medal valued at $50. A lively programme has been prepared for New-Year's week, at the Rink, including blindfold races and a contest between fat men.

The Bergen Tunnel Difficulty.

The taking of the testimony before the Commissioner, in the case of the Erie Railway Company against the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, contesting the power of the latter to run their trains through the tunnel, was continued, yesterday, at Jersey City. Among the witnesses examined was DANIEL DREW, who testified that he was one of a committee on the part of the Long Dock Company to contract with the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company for the right of way of the latter through the tunnel. The late Mr. STEVENS represented the Hoboken Company, who desired to build a road from Hoboken to Newark, through the tunnel. This road he testified was understood to connect with the New-Jersey Railroad at Newark. He never heard of a contract to build the Morris and Essex Railroad till a few months ago, and no contract was made in relation to the Morris and Essex Railroad. Mr. DREW attended the meeting of the Erie Railroad Directors at the time the contract was ratified, and he heard of no statement by any one that the Morris and Essex Railroad was concerned in it then.

CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP.

Interesting Services at Rev. Dr. Adams' Church—Addresses by Rev. Dr. Ganse, Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Bishop Janes, and Rev. Dr. Hall.

A most impressive and interesting service took place last evening at Rev. Dr. ADAMS' Church, Madison-square. The pulpit, chancel, and adjacent pews were crowded by prominent ministers, representing almost every branch of Orthodox Christianity, and every seat in the body of the church and a considerable portion of the galleries were occupied with a congregation which, though differing widely in social distinctions and religious views, were united in the celebration of the most solemn of all religious ordinances. The closing hours of the departing year could not have been more worthily honored than by such a grand reunion of devoted followers of Him whose mission was "Peace on earth, good-will to men." Each year the circle of Christian fellowship, represented by these annual services, is becoming wider, and on this occasion the Methodist element was added. The following ministers were present: Rev. Dr. De Witt, Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Bishop Janes, Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. Rogers, Rev. Dr. Ganse, Rev. Mr. Murray, Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. Dr. Crosby, Rev. Dr. Prentice, Rev. Dr. Foss, Rev. Dr. Schaff, Rev. Dr. Holdridge, Rev. Dr. Skinner, Rev. Dr. Burchard, and over forty others. The services were begun by singing.

Rev. Dr. ROGERS then read the Ninetieth and One Hundred and Third Psalms, and Rev. Mr. MURRAY followed with a prayer, after which Dr. GANSE delivered an address. He referred to the great interest which the presence of so many gathered together from different churches gives to their assembly. It testifies to the unity of spirit pervading all true Christians, and is at the same time a rebuke to those who have said that Presbyterians could not say God-speed to Methodists, Baptists and all other denominations. He then spoke of the closing year. For past mercies, he said, let their gratitude go up freely to the Giver of All Good. Each year takes them nearer Heaven, over a pathway continually becoming clearer. Let them, therefore, dismiss the past with gladness, and anticipate the future with bright hopes. The beautiful hymn, "Rock of Ages," was next sung, and then followed the Communion service, at which Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG, Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Bishop JANES and Rev. Dr. DE WITT officiated. Dr. MUHLENBERG, having read the Episcopal service, delivered a short address. What a sublime thing it is, he said, that in the Sacrament in which men bind themselves to Christ they bind themselves to one another. When love for Christ is the controlling principle, all differences fade away.

Rev. Dr. DE WITT followed with a very earnest prayer. Previous to the distribution of the wine, Bishop JANES delivered an interesting address. After referring to the pleasing auspices under which they had met, he said they were celebrating not only the death of their Lord, but manifesting one of the happiest results and richest blessings of His sacrifice—the fact that they were one in Christ Jesus. Although men do not think, judge, or speak alike, still, when the influence of God's Spirit is shed abroad in the heart, they will feel alike. In Christ there is real, vital union, and in Him alone is the power of uniting firmly the children of men. The Bishop expressed the gratification he felt in being able to manifest this union.

At the conclusion of the communion service, Rev. Dr. HALL delivered an address, abounding in Scriptural texts, and urging vigorous spiritual life on the congregation. He made appropriate reference to the close of the year, which, he said, reminded him that the close of life, too, is fast coming; but he hoped that they could look into the future without fear when Christ is with them.

The services were brought to a close by the pronouncing of the benediction by Rev. Dr. SKINNER.

A Year's Criminal Work—Sentences at the Court of Special Sessions.

At the Court of Special Sessions during the past year, there were 1880 male and female offenders punished by imprisonment, and there were 582 fines imposed. At present the Magistrates at the Court are Justices DOWLING and SHANDLEY. The following is a summary of the criminal work of the Court for 1870:

	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Discharged.
Petit larceny	1,829	194	452
Assault and battery	1,006	217	1,019
Disorderly house	15	8	16
Violating health laws	40	3	3
Cruelty to animals	229	20	24
False pretences	11	1	0
Carrying burglar tools	9	..	1
Pick-pockets	15	3	4
Other misdemeanors	95	18	54
Total	3,249	464	1,573

The following disposition was made of the convicted prisoners:

Penitentiary—males	1,285
Penitentiary—females	297
City Prison—males	158
City Prison—females	53
House of Refuge—boys	86
House of Refuge—girls	1
Fined—males	556
Fined—females	26

There were fifty cases remanded to the Court of General Sessions during the year.

The New Year—No Changes in the Municipal Departments—Reports of Licenses and Interest Money.

The Boards of Aldermen, Assistant Aldermen and Supervisors, will not reorganize at the commencement of the new year. Their Presidents, Clerks, Committees, &c, will remain as at present.

The Mayor's Marshal reports that 18,202 licenses have been issued during the past year, and that $52,375 25 have been received for licenses and fines.

The City Chamberlain has paid into the Treasury, during the year, $126,735 32. Of this amount $26,376 37 was paid in by Mr. SWEENY, between Jan. 7 and March 31, and $100,358 95 by Mr. BRADLEY, between April 1 and the 31st of December. The amount paid in during the past month was $10,511 80.

The amount of taxes received during the week ending Friday was $211,643 77.

So far as can be ascertained there will be no changes whatever, in any of the Departments, at the commencement of the year.

Presentation to Superintendent Kelso.

Last evening the detective force of the Police Department assembled at the house of Superintendent KELSO, at No. 237 West Eleventh-street, for the purpose of presenting him with a set of resolutions expressive of their sentiments upon his resignation as Chief of the Detective Force to assume the duties of Superintendent of Police. The resolutions were elegantly framed in black walnut and gold and were presented by Mr. C. B. MCDOUGALL, for the office, in a speech of ten minutes in length, which was briefly responded to by Mr. KELSO, after which he invited the company to his dining-room, where a pleasant hour was spent in the interchange of social courtesies.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Hon. D. D. T. MOORE, of the *Rural New-Yorker*, with his proverbial generosity, presented the employes at his office last evening with upward of $1,300 in New-Year gifts. This has been his custom for the past twenty-one years—in all his prosperity never forgetting at the end of the year those in his employ.

Judge BLATCHFORD will sit at the United States District Court on Tuesday next for the disposal of Admiralty causes. The first case on the calendar is that of the steamer *Florida*, seized under a charge of being fitted out to aid the Cuban revolutionary movement. Efforts will be made to force it on for trial on behalf of the owners. In the Circuit Court, Judge WOODRUFF will sit to hear jury trials in civil causes during a portion of the present month.

It was the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of this City, not the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, as reported, which was interested in the decision given by Judge MCKENNA in an action to recover $10,000 on the policy of a suicide.

FREDERICK WERNER, aged twenty-three, of No. 246 Tenth-avenue, accidentally fell from the roof of a new building, yesterday, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifteenth-street, sustaining severe injuries.

DANIEL CROWLEY, aged thirty-seven, of No. 88 Henry-street, fell from the spar deck of the steam-ship *Rising Star*, yesterday, at Pier No. 48 East River, into the hold, a distance of thirty feet, causing severe injuries.

A man, supposed to be WARREN P. CRANDALL, of No. 143 East Sixty-second-street, fell off a railing at No. 291 Broadway, yesterday. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an insensible condition.

Mr. M. A. READ, Superintendent of the Post-office Station D, was yesterday morning presented with a service of silver by the carriers and others under his control.

There was $1,259 30 sent to Consul-General ROESING during last week, in aid of the fund for the German widows and orphans of the present war.

JOHN HIGGINS, aged forty, was severely injured, yesterday, at No. 309 East Thirty-first-street, by the explosion of a vapor stove.

Through the intervention of mutual friends the Morogh divorce case has been discontinued.

JAMES GALOIN, of No. 29½ Cherry-street, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday, at the Tombs, to answer a charge of knocking down and robbing WM. ANDERSON, a stranger in the City. He took $60 in money and several small articles. Some of the property was found in the possession of the prisoner when arrested. He was held for trial in default of $3,000 bail. The complainant was sent to the House of Detention.

BROOKLYN.

The Board of Water Commissioners met yesterday and received from their President an extended report of the work done under their supervision during the past year. There were over thirty-three miles of sewers constructed, at a cost of $908,033 07; four miles of pavement, at a cost of $341,308; and street-cleaning and general repairing, at a cost of $132,000.

The following is a list of the expenditures of the Health Board for the past six months: May, $1,441 66; June, $1,305 83; July, $2,322 26; August, $1,846 66; September, $1,534 31; October, $2,650 86; November, $1,982 04; pay-roll of assistant inspectors employed to vaccinate the Sixteenth Ward, also bills for vaccine, &c., $895 44; total, $13,979 06.

The clothing store of JACOB KUPPEL, at No. 61½ Main-street, and the adjoining buildings on either side were damaged by fire last evening to the extent of $5,000. The fire originated in the rear of Mr. KUPPEL'S store from an overheated stove-pipe.

Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, having returned from a visit to Florida, will resume preaching today, at the Tabernacle, in Schermerhorn-street. It being New-Year's Day, the sermon will be suited to the day.

The residence of Mr. JOHN CARROLL, at No 273 Myrtle-avenue, was damaged by fire, on Friday night, to the extent of $500. Insured in the New-York Insurance Company.

The newly-elected delegates to the Republican General Committee met last evening and nominated SILAS B. DUTCHER as Chairman for the incoming year.

Several persons were discharged from the Water and Sewerage Departments of the Water Board yesterday.

The Fire Department during the past year expended $250,000.

The Police made 470 arrests during the past week.

WEST CHESTER COUNTY.

Several influential residents of Mount Vernon have resolved to establish a bank in the village, to be known as the First National Bank of East Chester. The following gentlemen have been elected officers: CORNELIUS CORSON, President; Major STEVENS, Vice-President, and WM. MURRAY, Cashier. The bank will commence operations with a capital of $250,000.

The Commissioners appointed to arrange for the construction of an iron bridge over East Chester Creek, and superintend the work, have been displaced and a new commission, consisting of WM. H. BOWNE, of West Chester; ANDREW FINLEY, of East Chester, and H. H. ROBERTSON, of Morrisania, have been appointed in their stead, and $15,000 more have been appropriated to complete the structure.

NEW-JERSEY.

The following-named gentlemen have been elected as trustees of the Fire Department of Newark for the ensuing year: President, DAVID J. CAMFIELD; Secretary, DAVID E. BENEDICT. To represent the trustees in the Board of Representatives, HENRY C. SODEN; to tend to the corporate affairs wherein the Department is interested, WILLIAM H. WHITTEMORE.

A large number of intelligent young men of Irish birth and descent, residing in Jersey City, have formed themselves into an association for the purpose of cultivating the Irish language. A meeting was held at St. John's Hall last night, under the auspices of the association, and an address was made by Mr. PETER MCCORRY.

Last evening, Chief of Police FOWLER, on behalf of the members of the force of Jersey City, presented JAMES B. SMITH, lately resigned, with a neatly-engrossed set of resolutions.

The Fair for the benefit of the Hudson County Hospital netted $11,707 over all expenses.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The following officers have been honorably discharged: Captains—W. J. S. Nicodemus, Charles N. Graves, Homer J. Ripley, Jas. T. Grimes, George W. Higby and Nelson Thomason, unassigned; Charles Wilson, Fourteenth Infantry; Henry T. Brownson, Twenty-fifth Infantry; A. C. Kissler, Twenty-third Infantry, and James W. Long, Twenty-fifth Infantry; and the following First Lieutenants—Edward T. Budgett, Thirteenth Infantry, and John Hunter, unassigned; Charles Banzchof, Tenth Cavalry; Weldon Guthrie, Twenty-third Infantry; John M. Johnson, Seventh Cavalry.

Second-Lieut. E. W. Brady, Sixth Cavalry, and Orlando L. Wieting, Third Cavalry, have resigned.

First Lieut. Albion Howe, Fourth Artillery, is relieved from duty as Ordnance Officer in the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe, and ordered to join his company in the Department of the East.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 31—11½ A. M.—American Securities open quiet and steady. Stocks steady. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1867, 88¾.

LONDON, Dec. 31—1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92 for both money and the account. American Securities firm. Stocks firm. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 89⅛; 1865, old, 88¾; 1867, 88⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31—1½ P. M.—There has been nothing doing in Cotton today.

Advices from Havre state that the transactions in Cotton at that port have been very limited since the war begun. Only a few bales are sold weekly, and prices are nominal.

BACON, 51s. for Cumberland cut, and 52s. for Short Rib Middles. BEEF, 121s. 6d. ℘ tierce, for new.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 31—*In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool*.—Mrs. H. L. Douw, Miss A. D. P. Douw, Miss H. Douw, John Howe, T. J. Muller, Wm. Kitts, G. Gordova, J. Wheeler, Judge Sundstron, E. T. Sawyer, H. Sternfeld, Baron Driesen, of Cronstadt; Mr. King, E. Dobell, F. Hollander, F. J. Parkinson, L. T. Wigfalls, F. H. Wigfalls, John Green, Mr. Neil, Mr. Allix, Major Baker, Miss Franchot.

DEC. 31—*In steam-ship Pennsylvania, for Liverpool*.—Mr. Espinet, J. Jenks, A. W. Cobbert, W. H. Ganet, C. M. Marcello, F. C. Douglas, F. J. Thomas, Richard Somserton, Mrs. Espinet, Mrs. J. Jenks, E. G. Durant, Mrs. W. H. Ganet, D. H. Whitaker, John DeWicks, Wm. F. Fowler.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—Mrs. and Miss Packer, W. Peel, wife and infant, M. Hale, E. C. Boden, J. Miller, J. E. Huntoon and family, Miss Huntoon, Mrs. H. S. Dayton, Willie Dayton, C. N. Poore, H. B. Aylesworth, E. Rothwell, Dr. Henry Foster, Rev. Mr. Strong, Miss Butman, Miss Niveson, Miss Eldred, Dr. O. S. Gleason, Mrs. J. W. Ripley and daughter, C. Long and family, Miss Newton, C. Townsend, J. Kiernan, J. McGarvin, Charles Bergen.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—J. Atkins, G. Fraver, Mrs. Smith, J. Harrison, J. Miller, J. H. Rogers, G. Mann, J. T. Taylor, Miss Grigg, J. Spyker, T. W. Lyman and lady, S. F. Gwyer and lady, Miss Clara Gwyer, J. W. Meggs, Henry W. Titus, Samuel Dickson, John R. Patterson and lady, Chas. F. Lang, T. W. Stanley, George S. Richards.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 31—*In steam-ship Parthia, from Liverpool*.—Mrs. Anderson, Miss Klean, W. McCartney, Otto Jaffe, Mr. and Mrs. A. Houriet, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Lunt, Mrs. Dr. Ford, Miss Laurence, B. Wasserman, C. T. Bowen, L. Sterne, Mr. Hall, J. H. Carpenter, W. Allison, Mrs. Lyall, 4 children and servant, Mrs. E. Chappell, H. A. Hind, F. Davidson, E. P. Fowler, Mr. Renand, J. O. Willis, Mr. Woodhull, Mr. Weinberg and son, W. C. Hitchcock, J. Gallaney, Mrs. Scott and child, Mrs. Baldwin, D. Sellar, Mr. Fairchild, Mr. Lecraw, B. Blumenthal, Andrew Wight, J. T. Classco, Mr. Carr, Mr. Gossler, Mr. Mungero, Mr. Yoss, J. Murray, Mr. Young, Mr. and Mrs. D. Ridgely, Mr. and Mrs. Melatta, Geo. Richards, J. Warren, M. Hewson.

DEC. 31—*In steam-ship The Queen, from Liverpool*.—Robert Travis, Mr. and Mrs. Gervis, Mrs. M. C. Douglas, M. H. Jennings, Mrs. Kain, Mrs. W. McFarland, Mr. W. J. McClellan, M. Gostkowski, Mr. Sack, and 48 in the steerage.

In steam-ship Clyde, from Galveston.—Capt. H. A. Thompson, James A. Whitlock, Melaton Mendoza, J. Perez, Geo. Allen, Thomas Llado, Dr. Storrow, U. S. A., Hospital Steward Cato, U. S. A., Geo. W. Brown, U. S. A., Geo. Hendrickson, U. S. A., W. T. Wyatt, U. S. N., L. Alvarez.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:25 | Sun sets......4:43 | Moon sets..3:28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:11 | Gov. Island..4:00 | Hell Gate..5:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 31.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Dublin, (Br.,) Eynon, Liverpool, John G. Dale & Co.; Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Lawson, London, National Steam-ship Co.; Caledonia, (Br.,) Overton, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Hansa, (N. G.,) Brickenstein, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Alaska, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Perit, Gardner, Bermuda, (Hamilton,) Wm. H. Webb; Victor, Gates, New-Orleans, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; Crescent City, Norton, New-Orleans, Frederic Baker; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Robert Lowden & Co.; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson and Wood. Tybee, Delanoy, San Domingo, Spofford & Tileston; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Thomas Kelso, Dubois, New-Orleans, W. R. Garrison; Mary Sandford, Chadwick, Wilmington, N. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Andrew Johnson, O'Brien, Callao, Fabbri & Chauncey; Devana, (Br.,) Theurson, London, C. L. Wright & Co.; Carnarvon Castle, (Br.,) Howson, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Industry, Russell, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Crusader, Lewis, Marseilles, J. E. Sprague.

Barks Kelso, (Br.,) Vowell, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Staffa, Brookman, Liverpool, G. A. Brewer; Manitobah, (Br.,) Durkee, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken; Nonpariel, Flynn, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr., & Sons; Midas, Higgins, Aspinwall, Borland, Dearborn & Co.; Gertrude, Randall, Havana James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Lydia H. Cole, Waydell, St. Jago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.

Schrs. Ocean Pearl, Carver, Maranham, B. J. Wenberg; Pilot's Bride, Orland, Humacoa, Miller & Houghton; Abbie H. Brown, Brown, Kingston, Jam., E. Crowell & Co.; J. C. Nash, Crowley, Nassau, I. B. Gager; Z. L. Adams, Robbins, Galveston, E. M. Stackpole; Ella Francis, Bulger, Jacksonville, Warren Ray & Co.; A. G. Ireland, Townsend, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.; Samuel Castner, Jr., Robinson, Wilmington, Evans, Ball & Co.; Isabella, Boston, Richmond Evans, Ball & Co.; Albert Thomas, Rose, Baltimore, W. Chalmers; Chas. Thompson, Hanfield, Para, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Ross, (Port.,) Faro, Funchal, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; B. N. Hawkins, Wyatt, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; F. Merwin, Pearce, Wilmington, N. C., Evans, Ball & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston Dec. 20, via Key West, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co. Experienced heavy head winds the entire passage. On the 30th, saw on Winter Quarters Shoal a steam-ship with red, black and white funnel, supposed aground; made no signals.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Parthia, (new, Br.,) Watson, Liverpool 17th, via Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and 177 passengers to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship The Queen, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool Dec. 13, via Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and 58 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced strong westerly gales most of the passage.

Steam-ship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana Dec. 24, via Nassau 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah Dec. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., via Fortress Monroe, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Lyttleton, (of Lyttleton,) Taylor, Buenos Ayres 70 ds., with sheep-skins and hides to Isaac Taylor. Crossed the equator Nov. 20, lon. 37½; experienced a succession of N. W. gales, and has been 20 ds. N. of Bermuda; split sails, &c.; lat. 35 N., lon. 67 W., passed large quantities of wreck stuff, such as ship's bulwarks and furniture, apparently but a short time in the water.

Ship Tyro, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Baker, Antwerp 54 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Came the southern passage and had moderate weather to Bermuda; has been 10 ds. from thence with heavy W. gales.

Ship Ontario, Mitchell, Callao Sept. 23, via Hampton Roads, with guano to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Is anchored outside the Bar.

Bark Lizzie P. Jackson, (of Portland,) Warwick, Newport, Eng., 52 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Dec. 27, in a heavy W. N. W. gale, a heavy sea boarded vessel, and washed everything off decks, stoved booby hatch, skylight, and filled the cabin with water and sprung main topsail yard, topgallant mast and lower mast, and did other damage; has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. gales.

Bark Eclipse, (of Liverpool,) Wylie, Rio Janeiro 52 ds., with coffee to Nath'l D. Carlile & Sons—vessel to J. C. McArthur. Crossed the equator Nov. 24, lon. 32½. Had light variable winds to lat. 28, lon. 65, from thence experienced severe gales of wind from N. W.; has been 15 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Mary E. Packer, (of Mystic,) Holloway, Iquique 93 ds., with nitrate of soda, &c., to J. D. Fish & Co. Passed Cape Horn Oct. 28; crossed the equator Nov. 29, in lon. 40; had fine weather up to the 24th inst; since have had hard gales from northward with snow.

Bark Elizabeth, (of Halifax,) Campbell, St. George 28 ds., with fruit and 5 passengers to order—vessel to J. M. Requa. Had strong W. gales entire passage; been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Santon, (of Liverpool,) Moore, Auckland 89 ds., with flax, &c., to R. W. Forbes & Co. Passed Cape Horn Oct. 21. Crossed the equator Nov. 28, in lon. 35 30. Had good N. E. trades up to lon. 50 W.; from thence to lat. 33 N., lon. 60 W., had variable weather, and from thence to port strong N. W. winds and foul weather.

Bark Iron Age, Crabtree, Liverpool 48 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Tupper & Beattie. Came the southern passage, and had heavy W. gales throughout.

Bark Collin E. McNeil, (of Boston,) White, Buenos Ayres 60 ds., with sheep-skins and hides to order—vessel to master. Crossed the equator Nov. 26, in lon. 38; had light N. E. and strong S. E. trades; has been 25 ds. from the lat. of Bermuda with heavy N. W. gales, and has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Leonie, (of Quebec,) Grayston, Marseilles Oct. 23, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 5, and had fine weather to lon. 40 W.; from thence experienced strong gales from W. N. W. to W. S. W., with hail and snow; stove bulwarks.

Bark Palestina, (of Walton, N. S.,) Reynolds, St. Thomas Dec. 8, and Salt Cay 15 ds., with salt to Duncan McColl—vessel to Peniston & Co. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. W. gales. Left at Grand Turk schr. Sophia Williams, Stamers, from Baltimore, just arrived, 8 ds. passage.

Bark Laura, (N. G.,) Wilmsen, Bremen 41 ds., with mdse. and 145 passengers to Herm. Koop & Co. Made the northern passage, and had fine weather up to lon. 60, from thence strong westerly gales.

Bark Daphne, (Nor.,) Wasser, St. Johns, N. F., 29 ds., in ballast to Wendt, Tetens & Bookmann. Had heavy W. gales the entire passage.

Brig Teresita, (of Demerara,) Hill, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar and mahogany to Tucker & Lightbourne. Has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy gales from N. N. E. to N. N. W., with hail and snow.

Brig Orbit, Nash, Malaga 57 ds., with fruit to W. H. Westervelt & Co.—vessel to Simpson & Clapp. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 6; had fine weather to Bermuda; since experienced heavy N. gales; has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Helen M. Woodward, (of Provincetown,) Nangler, Black River, Jamaica, 22 ds., with logwood and fruit to G. Wessels. First 10 ds. out had fine weather; since had heavy gales from N. E. to N.; lost 4 tons of deck load and lost and split sails. Dec. 29, John McLane, a seaman, 19 years old, a native of Cape Breton, while taking in the jib, was washed off the bowsprit and was lost.

Schr. Anna A. Holton, Gordon, Para 26 ds., with rubber to Francis Moran—vessel to Jas. L. Davis. Has been 20 ds. N. of Hatteras, lost jib and split mainsail. Dec. 26, lat. 36 30, lon. 73 54, spoke ship Annapolis, Liverpool, for Baltimore.

Brig Manlius, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Dussant, Matanzas 18 ds., with sugar to F. Alexandre & Sons. Has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. gales.

Schr. Matilda, (of Gibraltar,) Olsen, Carthagena, via Savanilla, 28 ds., with hides, &c. to Ribon & Munos. Has had a succession of gales from N. E. to N. W.; split sails; was 11 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Jennie F. Willey, Willey, Savannah 7 ds., with lumber for Newburg. Had strong N. N. E. gales; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. L. A. Rose, Lane, Pamlico, N. C., 7 ds., with lumber to Dean & Co. Had heavy weather the entire passage.

Schr. E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. Moses B. Bramhall, Strout, Savannah 8 ds., with lumber to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Elisha T. Smith, Baker, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Connecticut, Staplings, Elizabethport, for Mystic.

Schr. Young Teaser, Slocum, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. H. E. Chase, Francis, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Z. A. Paine, Jones, Eastport, with fish to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. J. A. Jones, Rogers, Virginia, for Belfast.

Schr. Resolute, Hatch, South Amboy, for Salem.

Schr. Mary B. Hickman, White, Virginia.

Schr. Sarah Lavinia, Haskell, Virginia.

Schr. I. H. Borden, Hadwin, Fall River.

Schr. Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford.

Schr. J. M. Richards, Kellogg, New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, light, W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Hansa, for Bremen; City of Brooklyn and Pennsylvania, for Liverpool; Caledonia, for Glasgow; Perit, for Bermuda; Tybee, for San Domingo City; Ariadne, for Galveston, via Key West; George Washington, Crescent City and Victor, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Hunteville, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Mary Sandford, for Wilmington, N. C.; Wyanoke, Saratoga and Geo. B. Upton, for Norfolk, &c. Ship Mary E. Riggs, for Antwerp.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—Arr. barks Dawn, from Africa; Zephyrine, from Demerara. Brig Queen, from London. Schr. Carrie W. Clark, from Cape Haytien.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 31.—Arr. steamer Mercedita, from New-York.

Sld. steamers Champion, for New-York; Falcon, for Baltimore; Virginia, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 31.—The bark Lapwing, for Rio, is at Newpoint, with her rudder sprung, and will have to repair before proceeding.

Dec. 31, arr. brig Mars, from Rio, for orders.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 29.—Arr. schrs. W. G. R. Mowry, Calais, Providence; Watchman, Provincetown, New-York.

Friday, 30th, no arrivals.

Sld. brigs Delmont Locke and John Freeman; schrs. Whitney Long, David Wasson, Canary, Z. Steelman, John M. Ball, Lizzie Poor, Mary Steele, T. D. Baker, W. H. Hatfield, (Br.,) Terrapin, Oriole, Clara Bell, J. Maxfield, Florence Mayo, W. G. R. Mowry, Belle Crowell, Ella Amsden, Bartie Pierce, Harmonia, Wave Crest and Nadab.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 31.—Arr. yesterday, steam-ship Leo.

Cld. today, ships Pioneer, for Philadelphia; San Salvador, for New-York; Montgomery, for New-York; brigs Woodland, for Buenos Ayres and market; Congress, for Waterford; schr. Convoy, for Satilla River, to load for Cardenas.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 31.—Steamer Lucille cld. for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The reported arrival of the steam-ship City of Port au-Prince, at an early hour this morning, was an error. Should have been steam-ship Clyde, from Galveston.

Spoken.

Dec. 11, by bark Mary Baker, of Mystic, in lat. 22 80, lon. 64 28, ship Gaspee, (of Boston,) from Enderbury's Island, for Savannah; 12th, lat. 24 30, lon. 66 50, bark Annie Bragington, (Br.,) from Singapore, for Boston, 90 ds. out.

Nov. 20, by ship Lyttleton, in lon. 37¾, equatorial line, brig Annie, from Buenos Ayres, for Boston, 35 ds. out.

Dec. 13, by ship Tyro, in lat. 26 30, lon. 61 25, bark Yues, steering S.

Nov. 22, by bark Collin E. McNeil, in lat. 7 34 S., lon. 33 12, brig Ringdove, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) from Cardiff, for Montevideo; same date, lat. 3 S., lon. 32, bark Mexico, (Fr.,) from Bordeaux, for Pernambuco.

Dec. 28, by brig Manlius, (of Nassau, N. P.,) in lat. 37, lon. 72 32, bark Annie, (of St. John, N. B.,) from Stockholm, for Boston, 126 ds. out, supplied him with provisions. Sld. in co. with bark Ellen Stevens.

Dec. 26, by bark Lizzie Jackson, (of Portland,) in lat. 36, lon. 73 20, brig Fern, (of Cardiff,) for Philadelphia, 55 ds. out, with loss of jibboom.

Nov. 18, by bark Leonie, of Quebec, in lat. 40 32 N., lon. 40 46 W., ship Commodore Morris, cruising for whales; had taken 675 bbls. of oil; been 7 months out; all well.

Nov. 30, by bark Eclipse, of Liverpool, in lat. 12, lon. 42 49, bark Dawn, from the W. coast of Africa for Boston, 35 ds. out.

Dec. 15, by bark Laura, of Bremen, in lat. 41, lon. 62, bark Ella, (Holland,) hence bound E.

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